The New-York Times.

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THE PIRATES.

TWO NEW PIRATES AFLOAT.

The Chicamauga and Olustee Escape from Wilmington.

SIX VESSELS DESTROYED AND ONE BONDED.

The Ship Shooting Star, Barks E. L. Hall, M. L. Potter, and Empress Theresa, and Schooners E. F. Lewis and A. J. Bird Burned.

Description of the Pirates and their Officers.

The bark *Albion Lincoln*, of Harpswell, BIBBER, from Portland for Cuba, put into this port yesterday, having on board Capt. DRINKWATER of the ship *Shooting Star*, from New-York for Panama; Capt. PAPLEY and crew of the bark *Mark. L Potter*, from Banger for Ship Island; Capt. COGGINS and crew of the bark *Emma L. Hall*, from Cardenas for New-York, all burned by the Confederate steamship *Chickamauga*, Lieut. WILKINSON, which left Wilmington on the 27th Oct. The *M. L. Potter* was burned Oct. 30; the *E. L. Hall*, Oct. 31, and the *Shooting Star* Oct. 31, in lat. 38°20', long. 70°. The *E. L. Hall*, same latitude and longitude.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. DRINKWATER, OF THE SHOOTING STAR.

Capt. L. H. DRINKWATER, of the ship *Shooting Star*, hence for Panama, with coals, which vessel was captured and burned by the privateer steamer *Chickamauga*, makes the following report:

Left New-York at noon, Oct. 29, and proceeded on her voyage with no unusual occurrence, until the 31st ult. When at 8:30 A. M. latitude 39° 10', longitude 70° 25', a steamer hove in sight, coming from the southward, and making for a bark which bore S. S. W. from us, and steering north by the wind; the strange steamer, upon nearing the bark, hoisted the rebel flag.

At 9:30 discovered the bark to be on fire. She proved to be the bark *Emma S. Hall*, Capt. GEO. W. COGGINS, from New-York. At 10 o'clock the steamer stood for the *Shooting Star*, which had made all sail attempting to escape the clutches of the pirate, but after a chase of three hours she was overhauled and ordered to send a boat on board the steamer. Another bark then heaving in sight, she made for her, practicing the usual deception of flying the Stars and Stripes until within gunshot of the victim, when the rebel flag was run up. After boarding this vessel, which proved to be the Bark *Albion Lincoln*, of Harpswell, Capt. BIBBER, from Portland for Cuba, after having bonded her for $18,000, she returned to the *Shooting Star*, to finish her work of destruction, which was accomplished at 6:30 P. M., by setting her on fire. All hands were transferred to the steamer, and subsequently put on board the *Albion Lincoln*, together with the crews of the Barks *Emma L. Hall* and *Mark L. Potter*. The latter vessel was captured and burned the day previous, she was commanded by Capt. TAYLOR, and bound from Bangor for Ship Island. The *Lincoln* was ordered to Fortress Monroe with the paroled captives, numbering sixty persons; but Capt. BIBBER, finding New-York to be the nearest port, shaped his course for this place, and reached here this morning. Capt. DRINKWATER describes this new privateer as a screw steamer, painted pea-green, fore-and-aft, schooner-rigged, masts short, without topmasts, has two smoke-stacks, carries an armament of three guns—one thirty-two-pounder and two twenty-four's, and she is manned by a crew of 150 men. She sails under the name of *Chickamauga*, is commanded by Lieut. WILKINSON, of C. S. Navy. Her officers state that she ran out from Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 27th, together with two other steamers.

THE COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATEER CHICKAMAUGA.

Lieut. JOHN WILKINSON, C. S. N., commanding the Confederate Privateer *Chickamauga*, was born in, and was appointed a midshipman from the State of Virginia. He entered the service on the 18th of December 1837. On the 5th of November 1850 he received his commission as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. In 1855 he was attached to the Coast Survey. He was ordered in the latter part of that year to the sloop *Saratoga* on the Home Station, where he remained until November 1857, when he was ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. In 1860 he was attached to the Coast Survey. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was still attached to this service, and on board of the steamer *Corwin*, under instructions. He was one of the first to enter the Confederate naval service, his commission as First Lieutenant in that service bearing date June 10, 1861. During the war he has been on special duty in connection with naval defences along the southern coast. He stands number 21 on the Confederate naval Register.

THE PRIVATEER.

The *Chickamauga* is probably the blockade-runner *Edith*, which ran into Wilmington about the time the *Tallahassee* returned to that port after her raid a few months ago. It was announced not long since that the *Edith* was preparing to come out under a new name.

The discipline on board the *Chickamauga* is represented to be of the lowest order. The prisoners taken from the vessels destroyed were all required to sign a parole. The following is a copy:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CHICKAMAUGA, }
AT SEA, Lat. 39 10, Long. 70. }

The undersigned do hereby agree, in consideration of being released as prisoners of war, by First Lieut. J. WILKINSON, Confederate States steamer *Chickamauga*, not to serve by land or water, or take up arms against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged.

(Signed.) ———.

Witness: E. COURTNEY JENKINS, Captain's Clerk.

A CARD.

The undersigned, commanders of the ship *Shooting Star*, barks *Emma L. Hall* and *Mark L. Potter*, whose vessels were destroyed by the privateer *Chickamauga*, are desirous of expressing their sincere thanks to Capt. BIBBER, of the bark *Albion Lincoln*, for his kind treatment, and his exertions to make them comfortable, while on board his vessel.

Signed—L. H. DRINKWATER, ship *Shooting Star*; GEO. W. COGGINS, bark *Emma L. Hall*; ROBERT TAPLEY, bark *Mark L. Potter*.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE OLUSTEE.

Three Vessels Burned off the Coast—Arrival of the Crews at this Port.

Capt. N. C. WALKER, of the bark *Empress Theresa*, of and for Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast, reports: 1st inst., lat 35° 30', lon. 74° 10', was boarded by the rebel privateer *Olustee*, Lieut. W. H. WARD commanding, who told us we were a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered us to get our clothing and go on board the steamer, which we did, when they immediately set her on fire, and went in chase for another vessel which was in sight; but night coming on, failed to find her; the men kept on board until the 3d inst., when in lat. 39° 18', lon. 74°, we came up with the schooner *A. J. Bird*, Capt. FRENCH, of and from Rockland, for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of lime, laths and potatoes. The crew were ordered on board the steamer and the schooner scuttled. There was also in sight at the time the schooner *E. F. Lewis*, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, which was disposed of in the same manner as the *Bird*. The *Olustee* then ran for another schooner which was close by, and which proved to be the schooner *Antelope*, Capt. DOBSON, from Matanzas for New-York, and to which vessel we were all transferred, twenty-eight in number, after signing the usual parole. Capt. WALKER had his wife, child and sister, and also two passengers, who were all served alike. The pirates took possession of all the nautical instruments, and everything else of value that they could get their hands on.

The *Olustee* is an iron screw-steamer, seven hundred tons burden, two hundred and twenty feet long, schooner rigged, two smoke-stacks, two screws, and is very fast; she is painted white, and run out of Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 30th ult. In passing by the gunboat on the blockade, she received a shot in her bow which went entirely through her and done no other damage. Several of the captives, in conversation with the crew, learned that there are at present four steamers of the same class on the coast, all of which are out of Wilmington, N. C., but of English build.

The bark *Empress Theresa* was built in Mathews County, Va., four years old, three hundred and twelve tons burden, and owned by JOHN M. BANDEL, at Baltimore.

The schooner *A. J. Bird* was 178 tons burden three years old, and owned by JOHN BIRD and others, at Rockland, was valued at $16,000.

The schooner *E. F. Lewis* was 182 tons burden, ten years old, and owned by E. WHITE and others, at Portland and STARK W. LEWIS, of New-York.

The captains and crews of all the above vessels arrived at this port last evening in the British schooner *Antelope*. All well.

THE SEARCH FOR THE TALLAHASSEE.

The United States revenue steamer *Miami* sailed yesterday afternoon, in pursuit of privateers on the coast. Her officers are: Captain, D. D. TOMPKINS; First Lieutenant, Theodore Spencer; Second Lieutenant, A. G. Cary; Third Lieutenant, Charles Abbey; Chief Engineer, Charles Dale; First Assistant Engineer, James Leviness; Second Assistant Engineer, James McDougall.

No Privateer at the Delaware Breakwater.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 4.

The report of a pirate being off the Delaware Breakwater has not been traced to any reliable source, and is not generally believed.

Persons who left Lewes, Del., yesterday morning, say there can be no truth in the reported robbery of that town.

Passengers by the train arrived from Cape May this morning also report that nothing was known there when they left about the *Tallahassee* being in the Breakwater.

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

"G. GUSTER SMITH, Engineer of this Light-house District, left Lewes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and at that time there had been no report there of a pirate being at the breakwater, which is in sight from Lewes. He totally discredits the rumor. Moreover, the United States gunboat *Sassacus*, double-ender, was in Lewes, having arrived there on Wednesday night. If any pirate had been in the neighborhood she would have been after her at once. The whole story may be set down as a canard.

The United States steamer *Galena* arrived off the breakwater yesterday, for repairs, from Key West. She passed Lewes yesterday morning, and heard nothing of the pirate.

The Galena off the Delaware Breakwater—Nothing Heard of the Tallahassee.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 4.

The United States steamer *Galena* has arrived off the Breakwater from Key West for repairs. She passed Lewes yesterday morning, and heard nothing of the pirate *Tallahassee*.

Suspicious Craft off Cape Cod.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 4.

Capt. SHERWOOD, of the steamer *Potomac*, which arrived here to-day from New-York, reports: At 12 o'clock last night, forty miles north of Cape Cod, saw a suspicious steamer, five miles distant standing toward the *Potomac*. Came up within nailing distance and blew a whistle, which was answered by the *Potomac*; she then made a cruise around the *Potomac*, which kept on her course at full speed, when the suspicious steamer evidently became frightened and steered to the northward at full speed, after taking in all her lights. The Captain and passengers agree that she was a long, low schooner-rigged English steamer, burning soft coal.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Costa Rica from Aspinwall—News from the Isthmus and South America.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall, Oct. 26, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Order	$20,315 56	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,000 00
Schalle Bros.	31,100 00	J. B. Newton & Co.	40,000 00
H. Cohen & Co.	15,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	95,678 45
A. Rich Bros.	3,800 00	Lees & Waller	158,000 00
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	10,000 00		
Total			$404,394 01

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$2,520 80	M. J. de Pumarejo	240 00
Perez, Planas & Co.	810 00	S. L. Isaacs & Son	560 00
Handy & Hoadley	500 00		
Parsons & Pettit	600 00	Total	$5,201 80
Total			$409,624 81

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Since the departure of the last United States mail, we have received later advices with interesting news from the South Coast. The latest dates is Valparaiso, 2d inst.; Callao, 13th, and Guayaquil, 14th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th October. The *Bogota* has $214,000 in specie and a cargo of coast produce, principally for Europe.

ECUADOR.

The only news of special importance from this State is the death of Gen. FLORES, who died of a natural death. His death will be a great blow to President MORENO, whose staunch supporter he has been under all his difficulties. In fact, without FLORES MORENO would long ago have been driven from the country which he governs so sternly. Both MORENO and FLORES favored, it is believed, the European aggressions on this Continent, and both are charged with having sought an European, or rather French, protectorate over Ecuador.

The revolution headed by URBINO does not seem to have met the success anticipated for it, although the disaffected hold parts of several provinces near where Peruvian aid may easily reach them, which, from present indications, they will receive. The steamer that went to Machala with URBINO, had, with her consort, gone to Tembes.

PERU.

Every mail strengthens the opinion I have so often expressed that Peru can only relieve herself from the embarrassment in which the Spanish seizure of the Chincha Islands has placed her, by complete submission to the Spanish ultimatum. The entire ministry of Peru have again sent in their resignations to President PEZET, on the plea of "inability to conduct the public business in the face of so much unreasonable opposition to every measure they bring forward, and for constant calls for them in Congress to indicate a policy." The ministry asked for extraordinary powers from Congress to carry out their measures, and it was on the refusal to accede to this proposition that the ministry resigned.

The *Vencedora*, 22 guns, to reinforce the Spanish fleet at Callao, had arrived at that port from Montevideo, and two more vessels were shortly expected. The *Vencedora* put into Lota, Chili, for coals, but the Government having declared that the attitude of Spain and Chili was that of open war, prohibited any supplies to the Spanish fleet. The vessels of the fleet, however, find no difficulty at the Chinchas in getting supplies, as French vessels take to them coals and provisions from Valparaiso and other points, freely.

A Peruvian steamer, the *Morona*, charged with the exploration of the Amazon, had arrived at the port of Mayro, 95 leagues out from the Pacific, carrying seven feet of water to the port. She came from England, ascended the Amazon 700 leagues, the Ucayati 200 leagues, and then passed up the Pachitea, which till then had only been navigated by Indian canoes. This is a most important discovery, as will soon be demonstrated by the enterprising capitalists who are constantly seeking new modes of communication between the Southern continent, the United States and Europe.

The journals of Lima speak of an early meeting of the People's Congress, most of the Representatives having already arrived.

The Peruvian Government had sent to the frontiers of Ecuador a force of 1,000 men, under Gen. FERMIN DEL CASTILLO, to watch the movements of the two contending parties of Ecuador. They arrived at Paits on the 8th October.

CHILI.

The Chilian Government is still waiting for something to "turn up in Peru," in respect to the Spanish question, "in the meantime preparing for eventualities, and showing its patriotism and friendship for the neighboring country by acts permitted by international usage." An extraordinary session of Congress is to be held, "to deliberate on questions of great importance;" but those questions are not indicated as yet. The attempted revolt of the Indian chief, ANTIL, of which I wrote you by a previous mail, is still attracting considerable attention in Chili. Apparently successful attempts are made to link this affair with the Spanish invasion of Admiral PINZON. It is asserted that a letter has been found, dated in August of last year, which says: "The squadron of our Queen is to go to Peru to seize one of its ports, and will afterward visit the Island of Chiloe, to gather men with which to make war on Chili and Peru, that we may become, as before, Spaniards." Proofs are also adduced that ANTIL had communicated with the officers of the Spanish gunboat *Covadouga*, who promised him "that things would soon change." But all this amounts to little, if true, and is of doubtful authenticity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

We have had some little excitement the past week consequent upon the passage of French and American sailors and marines across the Isthmus—the latter, as is alleged, in spite of former or present protests of the Columbian Government, in an armed attitude. Capt. BANKHEAD, with 150 sailors and marines, more or less, for the United States Pacific fleet, arrived in the last steamer from New-York, and fearing that some of the sailors might escape, very innocently and naturally placed a marine guard over them on the transit. I believe, although I was not present to see it, he marched the men under guard, a few rods from the cars to the steamtug; and that was all. The representative of the national authority here has written a very angry letter to the Consul on the subject. The authorities say if the United States need a guard for any legitimate purpose on the transit, they will furnish it. They contend that this manner of doing business,—the transportation of armed men across the territory without special leave of the Government,—is in contravention of article 35 of the treaty of 1846, and is not admitted in the contract with the Panama Railroad Company. This is a matter easy of adjustment. When it is necessary for soldiers or sailors of the United States to cross the Isthmus with arms in their hands, a simple request by telegraph from Aspinwall, to do so, would, undoubtedly receive an immediate and favorable response. Nations are generally susceptible in the ratio to their weakness, and it is well to treat them justly, and even to humor them a little, when no disposition is shown on their part to take advantage of your good nature.

The French frigate *La Saone* having arrived at Aspinwall, with 378 sailors and marines to relieve the same number sick and whose time has expired on the French fleet on the West coast of Mexico, almost simultaneously with the American recruits, the authorities were a little more touchy than they otherwise would have been at the lack of consideration they charge upon our folks. They were afraid the French might claim to do the same thing on the ground of "the most favored nation" clause in most treaties. It was also assumed that, in consequence of recent events at Panama, and the French demands of redress, consequent thereupon, the French would take pleasure in showing their contempt for the strength of the Colombian Republic by coming across the Isthmus as soldiers instead of citizens, and many threats were made by irresponsible and unauthorized persons among us against the Crapeauds if they attempted it. But those who expected a fuss were disappointed. The French came over as any other passengers would come—only a little more quietly perhaps—and entirely unarmed. They were immediately sent on board the frigate *d'Assas*, in the bay, and about half their number returned to Aspinwall same day, who, on arrival, were at once placed on board *La Saone*. And nobody was hurt. And the world moves on as usual.

The French have twenty or thirty men of the fleet at Acapulco, in the French hospital in this city, mostly from intermittent fever, but I believe none have died as yet.

The President of the State. Señor SANTACOLMA, has gone to Bogota to take his place as Representative from the State of Panama in the coming Congress. His place here is temporarily filled by Señor JOSE L. CALANCHA. The State is quiet, and no apprehensions are felt of trouble.

A robber, on the 18th, broke open the safe of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and robbed it of $2,000. He was arrested at Aspinwall, and $1,800 of the money recovered.

The U. S. steam corvette *Lancaster*, Capt. DAVENPORT, the flagship of Acting Admiral BELL, arrived at Panama from Callao and the coast on the 21st. Com. PEARSON assumed command of the Pacific fleet on the 24th, and Admiral BELL returns to New-York to-day. The Paymaster of the fleet, Mr. ELDREDGE, whose place is filled by Paymaster RITTENHOUSE, also goes home on this steamer. The U. S. steam sloop *Narragansett*, Capt. SELINE E. WOODWORTH, is ordered to Philadelphia, and will leave Panama in a day or two. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, Capt. MIDDLETON, is at Panama, and the *Cyane* and *Saranac* are daily expected, as also the *Saginaw*.

The U. S. gunboat *Rhode Island*, Capt. TRENCHARD, arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th, to convoy home the *Costa Rica*. Her men are generally in good health.

Last week the French Consul at Panama, in the name of the Emperor NAPOLEON, presented to Col. G. W. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, to WM. PARKER, Esq., Superintendent, to WM. NELSON, Esq., Commercial and General Agent at Panama, and to WM. LUCKEY, Esq., telegraph operator—the first and second a diamond ring, the third a diamond ring and a pair of gold-mounted pistols, and the fourth 1,000 francs in money, for their various good services toward French officers and citizens who have crossed the Isthmus, and particularly for their action in assisting the French Consul in getting the Spanish Minister to Peru, Señor SALAZAR, safely over Jordan, at the time of the threatened mob against him some months since at Panama. The rings are clusters of diamonds encircling the letter N.

By a late arrival at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 22d ult. Señor PRADILLA, President MURILLO's Secretary of State, has resigned his place. It is said that Señor LUIS HERRERA, the Governor lately deposed by the people of Santa Marta is to take the place of Senor QUIJANO, Attorney-General. President MURILLO has published a letter commenting very severely upon the inaction of President SANTACOLOMA, of the State of Panama, on the occasion of the late charivari to the Spanish Minister to Peru, in the city of Panama.

Messrs. RIBON and MUNOS, of New-York, are improving some portions of the River Magdalena, especially in the vicinity of Mompos, which will greatly facilitate and improve the trade to that place. They have also put on a neat little steamer between Santa Marta and Barranquilla, which is a great accommodation to travel and trade.

The *Conservador*, a paper opposed to the Administration of President MURILLO, tells some stories against its enemies which must be received with great caution by the lovers of truth. It says that a society of Liberals, styled "La Sociedad de la Culebra de Ambalema," (Snake of Ambalema,) with arms, attacked the town of Beltrau, in the State of Cundinamarca.

The citizens defended themselves with vigor at the outset, and the action was for a while well sustained on both sides. The poinard and the sword were the weapons most used. Finally the Society gained the advantage and the fugitive people of Beltran were pursued and put to the sword in a relentless manner. A house in which some wounded men had taken refuge, was set on fire and reduced to ashes, whilst a guard stood sentinel to prevent any of the refugees from escaping. The church and prison were afterward ignited. The whole town was eventually burnt down and nearly one hundred persons lost their lives.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 4.

The glue works of WAHL BROTHERS, & LIGHTHALL were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 4.

TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Col. NORTH and his conspirators was proceeded with this morning, the case having been adjourned over from yesterday on account of the illness of Mr. GILLETTE, prisoner's counsel. Argument having been concluded this morning, the court held that it had jurisdiction of the cases, and permitted the defendants to plead to the charge and specifications upon the merits, "Not guilty."

The counsel for the defence demanded a separate trial for each of the accused, which request the cour refused. Witnesses were then called and examined for the prosecution, the principal of whom—Mr. J. L. CLAGHORN—testified substantially as follows:

On or about the 20th of October, 1864, I called at the office of the New-York State Agency, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, for the purpose of procuring the execution of papers to enable me to vote in the State of New-York at the next general election; I there saw a person who passed by the name of JAMES M. MURPHY; Col NORTH was also there; MURPHY made out for me the power of attorney, signed it as witness, and then undertook to swear me to the oath, before I was aware of what he was doing; such attempt being made by reading the printed oath in a hurried manner, and without any act on my part of holding up my hand or kissing the book; MURPHY signed his name as a witness to the power of attorney; MURPHY wished me to leave the paper in the condition in which I found it, unsigned by any officer, stating that they wanted it left open, to put in the local ballot, and that they would then fix it up, and send it home; MURPHY also prepared the envelope; he said that they did not trust any of their proxies to the mail; that they had couriers by whom they transmitted them; I answered that I wished to send the ballot home myself, and he told me to go to No. 256 F-street, and no one was there; on or about Oct. 26, I went to the agency, No. 181 Pennsylvania-avenue, where I saw Col. NORTH; I expressed my desire to vote by having the papers for that purpose perfected; I saw at least a dozen blanks there already signed, with an officer's name attached; NORTH told me to sit down; COHEN also was there; they appeared to be busy receiving and dispatching agents; I saw different commissions with the New-York State seal upon them, written by both NORTH and COHEN, to persons to go down the river as agents, and one to go as agent to the *Brooklyn*; other vessels were also named; it was proposed to go to H. C. WOOD for passes; and it was concluded that it would not be safe to advise the Department that it was intended to visit the *Brooklyn*, lest her location should be changed so that she could not be visited; at my request I was furnished with proper blanks; they were filled out by the person who signed "M. M. JONES" as a witness; at the time they were filled out, they both purported to be signed by an officer, JONES saying that it was so difficult to get an officer detailed, that they had to do some that way.

The former papers to which I have referred were taken from me; I signed the paper annexed, but was not sworn to the affidavit; nor was JONES sworn as a witness in my presence; JONES signed and sealed the envelope, and handed it to me, recommending me not to intrust it to the mail.

Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal of Washington, and Lieut. HUNT, A. A. A. G., were also sworn as to the arrest of the prisoners and the closing of the agency. The statement of M. M. JONES, whose confession has heretofore been published, was also read to the court. At the conclusion of this evidence, a postponement was granted until Monday week, upon the application of NORTH's counsel, to enable him to send to New-York for witnesses as to his former good character and respectability. Among the witnesses in this behalf, for whom summons was requested, appears the name of Hon. R. E. FENTON, Union candidate for Governor of New-York. It is hardly probable, however, that, in face of the testimony, former reputation will avail.

Trial of Col. North—Proceedings of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

The trial of Col. SAMUEL NORTH, New-York State Agent, LEVI COHEN and M. JONES, was resumed this morning before the United States Military Commission, of which Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President.

Mr. GILLETTE, for the defence, replied, still pleading to the jurisdiction of the court, to the argument of Judge-Advocate FOSTER. He held that the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by the Judge-Advocate, were by no means similar to the present case. There was no resemblance between the case of VALLANDIGHAM and that of Col. NORTH and those charged with him. Mr. GILLETTE then proceeded to combat Col. FOSTER's argument that, in time of war, certain provisions of the Constitution, which was one of peace, were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension had nothing to do with the question before the court. The learned Judge-Advocate told the court that it was the duty of the Government to protect the soldiers against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect the soldier in relation to all his rights so far as they sprung out of his relation to the Government as a soldier. The soldier, however, does not vote by virtue of his relation as a soldier. The right to vote is a relation springing out of a local law of a State. It is the right of a man as a citizen, not as a soldier. The Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or peace to attempt a supervision or control over civil rights. Therefore, when the State of New-York, as a commonwealth, passes a law in relation to certain rights, it does not give the General Government control over such right. If in this case a crime has been committed, it is against the civil right of the soldiers and against the law of New-York, and a remedy is to be found under the law of that State. A number of authorities were read to show that the United States had no common law in relation to criminal matters, which could be resorted to in this and similar cases; that the United States tribunals had no power to try causes arising under the statute laws of the States, and that no court had jurisdiction except such as was given it by the power creating the court. Mr. GILLETTE also quoted the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and argued from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of State, as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character? They were not in the military service. Did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them subject to the military authorities? It is clear that the accused are either State or political prisoners. If they are political prisoners, then this tribunal has no jurisdiction over them. Besides State and political prisoners there are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that this military commission has jurisdiction.

The case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which had been referred to, differed from this case, in that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM violated a known law which had been published, and the consequences of the violation of which were well known to him. But Col. NORTH, and those charged with him, knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law, it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

Col. FOSTER, in reply, again referred to the VALLANDIGHAM case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio refused to grant an application for a *habeas corpus*, for two reasons—first, that they had no power to review the decisions of a Military Court, and second, that such Military Court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Col. FOSTER argued that under the constitution many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace private property may be seized for the public good, and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war?

It is apparent that Congress has unlimited power in declaring and carrying on war, and the President has the power to indicate the mode whereby the war should be carried on.

In the time of war when the peace powers of the constitution conflict with the war powers, the former must give way to the latter.

The President may, with perfect legality, use extraordinary powers, and such as may seem to him best in conducting the war, and he must, in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring the war to a successful termination.

In this way the laws of peace must necessarily be made to give way, and what is known as martial law is substituted.

Col. FOSTER also referred again to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures.

Col. FOSTER continued by arguing that the war power was strictly constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument.

If the argument of the counsel for defence were correct, then if LEE or LONGSTREET were captured, they could not be tried except by regular indictment by a grand jury and trial before a petit jury.

In the Mexican war Gen. SCOTT established military tribunals, and made the statutes of the United States to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal, and yet it would be impossible to point out the clause of the Constitution giving Gen. SCOTT such power.

The President in January last ordered a military commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should be brought before it.

This case of SAMUEL NORTH and others was sent to this commission by the appelate power creating the court, and, consequently, this commission has no authority to say they have no jurisdiction in this case, for the jurisdiction has been given by the Judge-Advocate-General.

If there is an organized band to defraud the soldier of any one of his rights, has not a military court the right to try those who swindle the soldier of his bounty, or who deprive him of any of his rights?

It is always a crime to defraud a soldier, and the Government must take the soldier's interest in hand.

The Judge-Advocate denied that the crime charged was against the statute of New-York. The statute does not provide for the indictment of any one who committed the crime outside of the State. In which county of the State of New-York could an indictment be obtained? and consequently, a military court is the proper one to take cognizance of the case, for the crime charged was one against the soldier in the field, and consequently was under the direct charge of the military authorities.

The court was here cleared, and the commission overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and also decided that they had jurisdiction.

Col. FOSTER asked the court to render a judgment of guilty. The defendants could have put in any plea they pleased; they had chosen to plead to the jurisdiction and must abide the consequences.

Mr. GILLETTE considered the demand of the Judge-Advocate an extraordinary one. He argued that a plea to the jurisdiction was not an unusual thing. If the defence had demurred, then the court could decide whether a plea should be entered. Nor will a military court decide that because a plea to the jurisdiction had not been sustained, that the accused cannot be confronted with the witness; but that he shall be condemned without a trial. The court has simply decided that the argument against the jurisdiction was not good.

If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would it have the effect of putting down thecrime?

Col. FOSTER, in reply, said the point in this case is: When a person pleads the jurisdiction *pro tanto*, he acknowledges the facts charged; and it is purely a matter of favor to allow the defence then to plead to the merits of the case.

The Court denied the motion of Col. FOSTER, and the prisoners in turn entered the plea of "Not Guilty."

Mr. McPHERSON moved that the accused be severed, and separate trials be granted them.

The motion was denied.

Mr. McPHERSON then moved that the Judge-Advocate elect whether he will try the several parties as principals or as accessories; they could not be both.

Col. FOSTER said that he would not amend his specifications. He would not consider the parties as principals or accessories; but would try them upon the charges as set forth on the specifications. The charges were not drawn up as an indictment at common law, but as such papers are usually drawn in proceedings before military courts.

Mr. GILLETTE argued that it was the duty of the Court to compel the Judge-Advocate to elect how he would try the several parties, whether as principals or accessories. The man who is to be defended as an accessory has one line of defence, and the principal has another. The evidence in either case must be different, and the judgment must be different.

Mr. McPHERSON's motion was denied.

The Court then took a recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

The trial of Col. NORTH et al, was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the names of a number of witnesses, as to character, &c., among whom were Hon. R E. FENTON, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York; Judge NELSON, of the U. S. Circuit Court; Col. J. A. FOSTER; the Judge-Advocate, JOHN F. SEYMOUR, brother of Gov. SEYMOUR, and others of this city and of various sections of the State of New-York.

Col. FOSTER was opposed to running all over the country to secure these witnesses, especially so many, as to character, for the purposes of this trial. He (Col. FOSTER) would admit that hitherto the characters of Col. NORTH and of Mr. JONES were unimpeachable. As to Mr. COLINS, he did not know anything of him. Col. FOSTER was willing to procure such witnesses as were near by.

Mr. GILLETTE thought it necessary to get all these witnesses, for they had specially in view to get witnesses of both political parties. The defence especially desired the presence of Mr. J. F. SEYMOUR to prove that Col. NORTH was not commissioned, as charged in the specifications, as an agent to get the votes of New-York soldiers. Col. NORTH was the regular agent of the State of New-York.

Col. FOSTER said that did not go into the present question. It mattered not what kind of an agency Col. NORTH held. If fraud had been committed upon soldiers, and these parties were proven guilty, it mattered not what the nature of their agency was.

Mr. GILLETTE urged the necessity of having all these witnesses, in order to prove by them that at different times they were at the New-York Agency, and found no indications that a political or moral wrong was being done. One of the witnesses asked for was the former State Agent, and a political adversary of Col. NORTH, and was in the room at various times, and could prove whether any of the proceedings were wrong or not.

Col. FOSTER said he did not see the necessity of having so many witnesses to prove one alleged fact, and especially of running all over the country for them.

The court reserved its decision as to the admission of all the witnesses.

Mr. JAMES O. CLEPHANE, reporter for the court, was the first witness sworn by the Government. He testified that two days ago Mr. M. M. JONES, one of the parties accused, made a statement under oath, which was taken down by the witness in writing.

Cross examined.—Col. FOSTER was present when Mr. JONES' statement was made; did not think Col. FOSTER wore his uniform on that occasion; Mr. JONES was brought into the office at Carroll Prison; witness did not tell Mr. JONES who he was, or what his business was; was not sure that Col. FOSTER told JONES who he was, but thought he did; did not think that JONES was told by what authority the questions were asked; no one was present except Col. FOSTER, Mr. JONES and witness; JONES did not sign the affidavit, nor was it read over to him; JONES was sworn by the uplifted hand; he said he (JONES) was willing to swear to the correctness of what he had said; it was taken down in short-hand.

Mr. GILLETTE asked that the original stenographic notes of Mr. CLEPHANE be brought into Court. He asked further, that a third party be sent for them, in order that they might be brought here in the condition in which they had been taken away.

Mr. GILLETTE held, that what purported to be an affidavit, was really none; for the subject matter had not been read over to the witness.

Col. FOSTER spoke at some length upon the manner in which the counsel for the defence were conducting their case. When a criminal prosecution for forgery and fraud was instituted against parties, there could be no doubt but that officers of this Court would be also charged with the same crime. He did not recognize the right of counsel to impute fraud to the reporter, who was a sworn officer of this Court.

JOSIAH L. CLAGHORN, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eighty-ninth United States Colored troops, testified that he visited the New-York State Agency on the 20th of last month, and saw Messrs. NORTH, JONES and another man named MURPHY there. Witness said he came in to put in a proxy for a vote. MURPHY signed his name as a witness to the power of attorney, and a form of oath was then administered to the witness. No name was signed in the blank space left for the party to sign who administered the oath. At a second visit, witness saw NORTH, JONES and COHEN at the New-York State Agency. There were a number of parties there getting commissions to go to the front to take soldiers' votes. There was a letter read from a lieutenant in the navy, asking that a commissioner be sent to the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. Col. NORTH said it would not do to let it be known that they were going to take votes on the *Brooklyn*, for the Administration would throw impediments in their way. Col. NORTH further told witness that they had a difficulty in getting officers to sign affidavits.

Witness was here shown a power of attorney, and recognized it as the one he had signed.

Cross-Examined.—It was Mr. JONES who filled up the blanks in the power of attorney, and Col. NORTH was moving about the room. The paper would have been satisfactory to the witness if it had been properly sworn to. It was not the witness' design to send the paper away with that kind of oath in it. Witness gave the power of attorney subsequently to CLARENCE SEWARD.

Mr. CLEPHANE, recalled by Col. FOSTER, read the statement made by Mr. JONES at Carroll Prison.

Col. T. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, was sworn. He testified that he arrested Col. NORTH and COHEN at the New-York State Agency, and the rooms were placed in charge of Lieut. HUNT, and the rooms were locked up until witness received an order to turn the front room over to Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. NORTH's assistant. The back room was yesterday given up to Messrs. KELLEY and other New-York Commissioners. Nothing was removed from the office, excepting some blanks taken from the front office.

Lieut. H. L. HUNT, of the Provost-Marshal's office, corroborated Col. INGRAHAM's testimony, and testified to nothing further.

The court then adjourned until Monday, Nov. 14, in order to give the defence time to get their witnesses, the court allowing them to summon all on their list.

Mass Meeting of Merchants and Bankers.

The Monied Men of the City Declare for Lincoln.

The Great Capitalists of New-York on the Ground in Force.

Speeches of Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. Walbridge, R. H. Dana, of Boston, D. D. Field, and Others.

The bankers, brokers and merchants of this city, representatives of the capital, the enterprise and the enormous business interests of the Great Metropolis, met in mass in Wall-street yesterday afternoon, and took their stand on the side of the Union. This meeting, called under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Central Campaign Club, brought out the solid men of New-York to a greater extent than any assemblage of the kind that has been seen during the campaign. It was estimated by good judges that three-quarters of the capital of this city was represented there. The entire street was blocked up, from Hanover-street to far above William-street, by such an audience as is seldom seen collected together at one time, in one place, all actuated by the same motive—a desire for the salvation and unity of their country. Men of all parties and creeds fraternized on that stand. Old Democrats like PETER COOPER, HIRAM WALBRIDGE and A. W. SPIES joining hands with MOSES H. GRINNELL, A. A. LOW and GEORGE OPDYKE.

The Corn Exchange and the New-York Produce Exchange each attended the meeting in a body, headed by their respective Presidents, and out of the long list of Vice Presidents nine-tenths of the gentlemen named were actually present. From the character of the gentlemen who took part in it, from the unusual interests that they have in the future of this country their united call for the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the only means of its restoration to Union and prosperity, ought to have great weight with the people of the North. Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, President of the club, called the meeting to order, and introduced MOSES H. GRINNELL, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MOSES H. GRINNELL.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this expression of your confidence in me. I regard it as an honor to be called upon to preside over a meeting composed, as this one is, of merchants, bankers, business men, working-men, and all others connected with the commerce of this city. [Cheers.] I wish, gentlemen, that it was in my power to say all I feel in my heart in reference to the great question which is now before us, the American people, but inability, from a bad inflammation in the face, which I have been suffering under, prevents me. But while the heart is full the tongue must say something, and that little something I desire now to place before you. We are here to-day, fellow-citizens of this great and glorious commercial emporium, that has been built up by you and the rest of us, who have toiled here for a quarter of a century, in favor of the Union, the constitution and the country. [Cheers.] To-day, fellow-citizens, what do we find? We are called upon to-day, and we shall be called upon on Tuesday next, when it will be our duty to show whether we have fidelity to our common country, or whether we have fidelity to JEFF. DAVIS. I ask you, fellow-citizens, are you ready to bend your knee to the traitors who have brought this unholy war upon our once happy land? [Cries of "No."] If you are, say aye, if not, say no. [Vehement cries of "No! no! never!"] Here, fellow-citizens, is an emblem of the Southern Confederacy, (displaying the original rebel flag, which was greeted with groans and jeers.) Here is the first flag started by the rebel Government. They became sick of it themselves within a year, and began another. [Displaying the present flag of the Confederacy.] I ask you what flag, in your judgment, should hang over them in one year hence. [Cries of "The American flag."] Yes; that flag should be the Star-Spangled Banner; [applause;] and it is in your hands—it is in your power, fellow-citizens, to plant that flag from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. [Cheers, and cries of "We will."] Fellow-citizens, one word more. As Americans, native or foreign born, go forth on Tuesday next to the ballot-box, and there deposit your vote according to your judgment, your conscience, and the duty you owe to God and your country. [Cheers.] Follow out the good common sense of reflecting men, and there can be but one choice; and that choice will be the Union ticket, which is for the preservation of us all, and for the glorious institutions under which we live. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, we want no half-way business in this matter. I say not aught against either of the candidates, personally. They are my friends, both of them; but when it comes up to a question of principle upon which the country is to stand or fall, my vote will be cast for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Union ticket. [Great applause.]

The following list of Vice-Presidents was then read and adopted by acclamation:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Jonathan Sturges,	Charles H. Marshal,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Shepard Knapp,
John A. Stevens,	Geo. B. DeForest,
Simeon Draper,	James Brown,
Moses Taylor,	C. R. Robert,
Morris Ketchum,	Thos. Garner,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Richard D. Lathrop,
Robert L. Stuart,	George Opdyke,
John C. Green,	Chas. H. Russell,
Ezra Nye,	Jas. G. King,
Alex. W. Bradford,	Leonard W. Jerome,
S. B. Chittenden,	George Griswold,
W. W. DeForest,	Seth B. Hunt,
D. Randolph Martin,	Henry K. Bogert,
Henry M. Taber,	Samuel E. Low,
Edward S. Jaffray,	Henry Clews,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Edward Minturn,
Wm. R. Strong,	Demias Duer,
John J. Phelps,	Wm. H. Guion,
John E. Williams,	Charles Gould,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
A. C. Kingsland,	Wm. G. Lambert,
James P. Wallace,	Paul Spofford,
Robert P. Getty,	David Dows,
Geo. P. Bradford,	Edwin Hoyt,
W. A. Murdock,	Peter Cooper,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Geo. F. Thiman,
LeGrand Lockwood,	Richard Berry,
A. V. Stout,	Henry A. Hurlbert,
Wm. H. Fogg,	James Wadsworth,
Saml. B. Ruggles,	John Paine,
Saml. T. Skidmore,	T. G. Churchill,
Chas. F. Livermore,	Washington R. Vermilye,
F. A. Conkling,	Saml. Wetmore,
John Wadsworth,	C. H. Ludington,
Gustavus A. Conover,	H. Arthur,
Benjamin F. Manierre,	Edward Haight,
C. Barstow,	Nehemiah Knight,
Robert Remsen,	Wm. H. Webb,
Chas. Lamson,	John A. C. Gray,
Sheppard Gandy,	Stephen Hyatt,
Simeon Baldwin,	Walter S. Griffith,
Joseph Lee,	Peter H. Vandervoort,
O. D. F. Grant,	Henry P. Vail,
Abraham M. Cozzens,	Elliott C. Cowdin,
B. H. Hutton,	Geo. T. Adee,
John A. Stewart,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
John A. Parker,	Philip Tillinghast,
Isaac Sherman,	Orison Blunt,
Adam W. Spies, and seventy others.	

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD then presented the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is not a citizen of the United States to whom the election of next Tuesday is not a matter of great importance. But to you who stand in the gate of the continent through which passes commerce with all the world, the importance of the contest is incalculable. The growth and prosperity of our city are due in a great measure to that union of the States which began under Washington, and which has made us one nation under a strong Government, capable of commanding obedience at home and respect abroad. The Union has been assailed by force; that principles which lie at its foundation have been contested by sophistry, and the loyal people of the land are now contending against, not only the armies of the rebels in the field, but with their doctrines preached among ourselves; against that love of domination which would make slaves of all who labor with their hands, and which was the exciting auxi-

of the rebellion; against that heresy of secession which was the pretext for the resistance of States when they were defeated at the elections, and is now the pretext of their supporters and abettors for "an immediate suspension of hostilities" to overcome that resistance—and against the evil passions which slavery and treason have excited, and which stealthily destroy unoffending merchantmen and fishermen on the seas; send ruffians on board passenger ships disguised as passengers, that they may fall upon the unguarded to kill and despoil—which send cowards across the borders disguised as visitors, that they may rob and murder our unsuspecting people, and which are even now engaged in conspiracies to set fire to our chief cities. The result of the contest in which the nation is now struggling will show whether we have a stable government, capable of maintaining itself as our fathers supposed, or whether our political society must be resolved in its elements. The real ultimate question which this war is to solve is, whether the United States of America constitute a nation or a confederation of nations; whether New-York, Georgia and California are parts of one nation, or three nations united by a federal bond dissoluble at will. There can be no permanent Union without a common Government, and no Government without the power of coercing refractory members, whether individuals or States. If there be any such supporters of Gen. McClellan, their conduct is strangely at variance with their opinions. In the midst of a war which the rebels began, and which they are waging under the twin banners of slavery and secession, the supporters of McClellan falsely calling themselves Democrats, demand an immediate suspension of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States. To ask a suspension of hostilities from rebels in arms is to confess either that we have not the right to coerce rebellious States, or that we have not the ability to coerce them. To adopt the former alternative is to confess ourselves Secessionists; to adopt the latter is to confess ourselves cowards. To go for a convention of the States is to go for a change of the Constitution; to offer it to the rebels is to offer such a change as they demand, and that change is an acknowledgement of both slavery and secession. Therefore, fellow-citizens o New-York, if you think that your prosperity and honor do not require the permanent Union of the States, you can pronounce for McClellan and the platform of principles which the Chicago Convention laid down for himself and his followers. You are told that Mr. Lincoln has made mistakes in his administration of the national Government. Let that be granted, for the sake of the argument; it is no reason for throwing away a national Government altogether. It is rather a reason for all true men to stand together, and by their counsel and cooperation correct whatever mistakes may have been made. It is not so much Mr. Lincoln, as Mr. Lincoln's cause, that we wish you to support; it is not so much in his defence as in the defence of the country, that we ask your suffrages. It is not so much for his honor as for the honor of the flag of our common land, that we urge you to labor. They may complain of his administration as they will; they cannot say that he has ever despaired of the Republic, or has ever thought of "a suspension of hostilities," so long as traitors in arms are holding our fortresses, flouting their rebel banners in our faces, burning our merchant ships, making raids over the borders, and denying food and shelter to our soldiers whom the fortune of war has placed in their hands. You are told that the nation has already contracted a debt of three thousand millions. We need not tell you that this is a gross exaggeration, made after the manner of the enemies of the Government; but we answer, further, that it is better to have a national debt of five thousand or ten thousand millions, than not to have a nation at all. We need not tell you who they are that support McClellan. You know them well yourselves. That some of them, though misguided, are well-wishers of the country, we will not deny. But there are others, about whose wishes and designs, and the evil nature of them, there can be no mistake. You know that at the beginning of the war, one of their present leaders, then Mayor of this city, proposed that it should itself secede from both the Union and the State, and declare itself a free city—a proposal which would reduce it to the position, and, in a few years, to the size of Hamburg; and which may serve to show upon what a tempestuous sea of theories you may be tossed if you once swing away from the moorings of the Constitution. The same man sent to the Governor of Georgia his apology for the stoppage of arms on their way to the rebels, indicating, it would seem, that "the ways of the men of peace" are to give arms to the rebels and take them from ourselves. You know also that later in the war others of "the Democratic leaders" sought interviews with Lord Lyons; that they then declared to him "the plans and hopes of the Democratic party;" that they gave him to understand that "the subject uppermost in their minds" was "foreign mediation" between the North and the South; that they desired "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether;" and that "if their own party was in power, they would accept an offer of mediation." You know further, that the presses which are the advocates of McClellan, are ever belittling the successes and magnifying the reverses of the national arms. Union men of New-York, when you go to the polls on Tuesday next, remember that every disunionist among us is for McClellan. Merchants of New-York, remember that every repudiator of the national debt is for McClellan. Mechanics of New-York, remember that they who stigmatise your employment as base and your position as degraded, have rebelled against your Government, and the supporters of McClellan are for making terms with them before they have submitted. All you who labor with your hands for your daily bread, remember that they who claim that the laborer should be a slave, and that he who employs him should own him, have rebelled against your Government; and that the supporters of McClellan are for conciliating them before they have yielded to its authority. All you, of whatever calling, who have fathers, brothers or sons on Southern fields or in Southern graves, remember that the supporters of McClellan are for "an immediate suspension of hostilities," against those who have slain the dead, and who, with bloody hands, still defy the living heroes who are struggling and suffering beneath your flag to maintain the priceless good of a free and united country, stronger than traitors, for yourselves and your posterity.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present is not a contest between parties in their ordinary sense, but between unconditional Unionists on the one hand, and disunionists with conditional Unionists on the other.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the Union in the plenitude of its authority over all the States and all the inhabitants thereof, is one of the highest duties of American citizens, as without it there can be neither assured freedom for the people nor permanent peace between the States.

Resolved, That while every rebel in arms and every sympathiser with rebellion, who has not the courage to take up arms, every disunionist and every repudiator desires the election of McClellan, it becomes the duty of all citizens to array themselves on the other side to prevent his election.

Resolved, That between Mr. Lincoln, with the Baltimore platform, and Gen. McClellan, with the Chicago platform, no loyal citizen should hesitate in his choice; since the former represents an undivided country under a Government capable of maintaining its integrity, and the latter represents a country which either cannot or ought not to maintain itself by force of arms against an armed rebellion.

Resolved, That we exhort all electors of this great city to exercise their right of suffrage on Tuesday nex . No citizen can be an indifferent spectator of such a contest as that in which we are now engaged, and since the election of Gen. McClellan, as he now stands before the country, would be a great public calamity, it is the duty of all good citizens to vote for Mr. Lincoln, even of those who do not approve all the acts of his administration, for his bitterest enemies cannot deny that he has honestly endeavored to do his duty to the whole country, and that he is now the representative of our cause, our people, and our nationality.

Resolved, That as the commerce of New-York is indebted for its extraordinary development to the Union of the States under a common Government, the merchants of this city are ready to make any sacrifices that may be necessary to uphold that Union and the Government by which it is maintained, and they pledge themselves to their fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere throughout the country, that no depredations upon their commerce, and no interruption of their business, shall make them truckle to the traitors or swerve from the most loyal support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

At this point a delegation from the Produce Exchange arrived, headed by George D. Graiozn, Esq., representing nine-tenths of that body. They were received by the President, and greeted with prolonged cheers. The Chairman said Gen. Walbridge was deputed to speak for the gentlemen of the Produce Exchange.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. Walbridge then said:

My Countrymen: Within three years three hundred thousand men, in the vigor of health, and in the pride of their early manhood, have voluntarily lain down to die, that the commerce might live by which you thrive. Two hundred thousand more are maimed and crippled, that that trade might survive which is to make you masters of the world. Three thousand millions of dollars in treasure, mortgaging our future, have already been spent, that that agriculture might be sustained on which both trade and commerce rely. Do you inquire how. The constitution of the Government of the United States is a commercial necessity. It was instituted to protect commerce, guarantee trade, and foster agriculture. It has already borne the glories of the American character into every part of the habitable globe. In the lifetime of a single man it made the United States one of the four great cardinal powers, influencing the destinies of the human race. That constitution, and the government it guarantees, have carried us successfully through two foreign wars. It has proved adequate when assailed by the most formidable nations from abroad. It will prove adequate when assailed by malignant traitors at home. While our victorious legions are planting their standards and our civilization on the soil of the rebellious States, let us nerve their arms, and animate their hearts, as we hold up to the moral execration of mankind the infamy of that craven cowardice, which insists upon any cessation of hostilities, until the Constitution is again thoroughly reëstablished and recognized over all the States that constitute this great American Union.

The struggle may be arduous, and the conflict long, but the result is inevitable; my countrymen, be not dismayed; from adversity we derive our most salutary lessons; God is just and Jehovah reigns. Each generation must bear its just proportion by contributing to that vast fund of moral power, on which the foundations of a well-regulated constitutional government can alone be based.

History no where records, results so gigantic, as those that have been effected by the Constitutional Government in so brief a period of time. The Chicago platform tells us that the war is a "failure." It is true that the war *is not ended*, but it *is not a failure*. When the rebels began the war, they held nearly everything south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and were almost masters of Missouri. But now they are removed from Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and half of Alabama and Georgia. They had States and territories under their control equal to more than a million of square miles, and now they control less than one-third of the same area. They claimed about 12,000,000 of population, and now they control about 4,000,000. Is it a failure for men to win from the hands of traitors a territory twelve times as large as England, and a population equal to one half her people? Is it a failure for the Government that our armies have opened the Mississippi River, whose shores were at one time lined with batteries in the hands of rebels, but on which the people can now travel and trade in peace as in the happy days of old? Tell me, my friends, is it a failure that we have recovered a territory as large as France, Germany and Great Britain united, with eight millions of population, and hold it so firm that treason is now reduced to a narrow habitation along the Atlantic States? I answer, No! It is not a failure. The heroism and patriotism of our brothers have won a splendid reward.

There shall be no separation between the constitutional men of the North and the constitutional Unionists of the South. Our fathers fought together; they bled together; they laid together the foundations of our Constitutional Government, and this gigantic war, forced upon us to preserve it, shall never be abandoned till we have rescued from that accursed despotism, now controlled by the rebellious oligarchy, our Southern loyalists, and then we shall live again together, sharing a common civilization, in a common country, protected by a common Constitution, and bound together to share a common fate.

Since the origin of the rebellion citizens of the City of New-York have properly comprehended their relation to the struggle, and have properly realized that the future growth and destiny of this metropolis is contingent upon the preservation of the Union. Therefore to accomplish this end we have met every requisition both of men and means, that would contribute to the desired result. The rebellious leaders, since the inauguration of the rebellion, have constantly looked forward, both to a recognition of their Confederacy by the leading Powers of Europe, and to a division of sentiment among the people of the North, that would inure to their benefit, and aid the fortunes of their cause. Their first reliance has signally failed. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy will never transpire, if we are true to the Constitutional cause. They hoped to secure it by cotton. We shall prevent it by bread, while we continue to grow that by which the nations of Europe live. No subtle diplomacy is required to prevent intervention in our internecine strife.

Can any man discharge his duty to his country by sustaining a platform, and supporting candidates pledged to it, which is employed as a means by which traitors in arms against the constitutional power of the Government, are invoked, to return to the tyranny of those rebellious leaders, who are striving to overthrow the Government. If the leaders of the Chicago Democracy anticipate such action from the American people, it only demonstrates their utter inability to appreciate the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

While Gen. McClellan attempts to repudiate the platform, no sensible man believes that, if elected, he would be able to withstand the controlling influence of those who have placed him in nomination. Good faith and justice demands alike that he should decline to be a candidate of an organization whose creed he will not sustain. But admitting he could resist the persistent pressing influence of those who would have a right to control him, can the American people take the risk of committing the Executive Department of the Government to his associate on the ticket?

Should the Chicago nominees succeed, in the contingency of the death of Gen. McClellan, Mr. Pendleton would be invested with the executive seals of power. With his past Congressional record of unbroken hostility to the war, and I presume his conscientious opposition to it, can the American people take such a tremendous risk on the life of a single man? But, says Mr. Pendleton, I see no hope for the country except in a restoration of the Democracy. If he means thereby the Chicago Democracy, it must be over a country divided, a flag dishonored and a civilization disgraced. Can we risk the fortunes of this great Constitutional Government and the hopes and happiness of the American people to a President called to power by Vallandigham, who had the hardihood, as the representative of a loyal people, to deliberately propose the division of the American Union into four Confederacies, and thus overthrow the only free representative Government on earth.

Something is due to the men who have left friends and home and kindred to bleed and suffer, and if needs be die, to uphold the great cause of Constitutional Government, and while they are in front, amid the shock of battle and the storm of war, shall we inaugurate a policy which renders all their past labor vain, and their sacrifices useless. If the departed spirits of the illustrious dead, fallen in this great conflict, either in battle or wasted by disease, could return to animate and encourage those who are to decide the Presidential struggle, think you, they would advocate a platform which reflects upon their memory and ignores the sacredness of the cause in which they fell. They attested their devotion with their blood, and while virtue is respected and courage revered they will forever remain embalmed in the hearts of their surviving countrymen.

MERCHANTS.

There is an intimate relation to the success of the Constitutional Government and the business in which we are engaged, for this conflict involves the material as well as the political and social interests of the country. The magnitude and extent of these interests are shown by the sacrifices already made. The question very pertinently rises, ought not the men who control these great interests to have their voices heard in the administration of public affairs, at a time that politicians have brought the Republic to its present unfortunate condition? And shall the latter longer absorb the public confidence, direct the public councils, paralyze the public energies, and weaken by incompetency the public credit, or shall the men who represent the material interests, who devote their lives to trade, commerce and manufacture, to the development of the industrial interests on which the prosperity of the country rests, together with the agricultural classes, who have heretofore abstained from taking active participation in public affairs? Shall the lethargy longer continue? or shall we, having reference to the great interests that we represent, demand a just recognition of our own views in the control and administration of the Government? It is true, that in your private pursuits you may find employment more genial to your tastes than in the unworthy scramble for office and the associations connected with politics. But can you elect to remain indifferent and passive when the remedy is in your own hands? Do not the great interests with which we are identified demand some expression from the commercial, mercantile and producing classes? Shall it be said that we are more indifferent to all concerning the honor, influence and destiny, and to what effect the prosperity of the country than other classes? If the elements that you represent are indispensable to the success of the war; if the peace with foreign nations is only preserved through the elements under your control, shall we not rise to the dignity of the occasion, and claim for these interests their legitimate power in the formation of public judgment and control public questions? I am fully aware how distasteful public employment is to the great body of the highly intelligent, patriotic, well-informed mercantile classes; but is not something due from them to the country? Let us not forget that if we fail to exercise our legitimate share in the public confidence, these interests under our control will be represented by others. All admit the Government would never have been in its present unhappy condition; the civil strife had never been inaugurated; war, bloody desolating war, never could have taken place, within the limits of this once peaceful and happy Union, if the mercantile, commercial and manufacturing classes of the country had been as alive to their own interests, and the prosperity of the country, as were the ambitious, persistent, energetic politicians who have produced these calamitous results. If these convictions are founded in justice, our duty is imperative, our course is plain. We must demand that our legitimate influence be felt, and that the class on whom rest the material prosperity of the Republic, are to have some voice in the administration of the Government.

[Gen. Walbridge was listened to with great attention and enthusiastically applauded.]

The Chairman introduced Hon. S. B. Chittenden, who was warmly greeted. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Fellow-citizens: On Tuesday next the endless rhetoric which this Presidential campaign has given birth to will be practically all condensed and printed on narrow strips of paper, in two proper names. One party will write Lincoln and the other McClellan, and such bits of paper, dropped into the ballot-box, one by one, shall, on that eventful day, solve the sublimest problem of the age. (Cheers.) This problem comprehends substantially all the mighty issues for which this youthful and strong nation has struggled since the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and if we fail now to vindicate the right, our great American republic will become a miserable wreck. Let us rise, then, to the dignity of our trust as American citizens. We have no time to lose; let us grasp the thoughts and the purposes; let us copy the courage and the patriotism of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, that we may save the Republic. [Cheers.] And how shall we save it? I am not here, my fellow-citizens, to speak for any man, or for any political party or interest. God forbid that I should do that. Nay, I cannot do it, for I believe, to use the words of another, "that our politics are in that condition which usually precedes the destruction of a nation," and that when we have crushed the rebellion it will be our first duty to put down corrupt politicians. I am to speak, then, simply my own sincere convictions, and my appeal is to your patriotism and your intelligence. The question is this: Shall we vote for Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan? For my part I believe that a vote for Lincoln is a vote to save the Republic, and if I live until Tuesday I shall vote for him. [Loud applause.] On the other hand, I believe a vote for McClellan, disguise it as you may, means an ignominious surrender to Jefferson Davis, and I implore all who love their country to consider the matter well before they vote that way. [Cheers.] I make no account now of the candidates themselves. Neither of them can do anything except as they are supported by their respective parties. It is the policy and the principles they represent with which we have to do. What, then is the policy, and what are the principles represented by the respective candidates; and how do the voters divide with reference to them? Take Lincoln first—what is his policy? Mr. Lincoln and his party demand simply this: that the rebels against the Government of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson shall lay down their arms. We declare, in the words of the immortal Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved," submitting all minor questions to the courts under the constitution. Does anbody believe that if Andrew Jackson was now living upon the earth he would be a Chicago platform man? No man dare stand at the grave of the old hero, and speak his name, and say that he would ask the rebels of our time—who took their first lessons in treason in his day of John C. Calhoun—for an "immediate cessation of hostilities." [Cheers.] Mr. Lincoln and his party, then, stand where Jackson stood. Our great armies and their successful leaders so understand it. Without regard to their previous party affiliations, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut all fight for the Union on that line; and they, with their armies—which are now the pride and glory of the nation and the hope of the world—all vote as they fight. [Cheers.] What more do you require? If you cannot rely upon the patriotism, fidelity and intelligence of the brave men who divorce themselves from home and friends, and accept every hazard to life and limb to defend your homes and your all from the enemies of your country, in whom will you confide? Whose lead will you follow? [Applause.] And now who are the men who support McClellan, and what their policy? In the first place, all who declare that the rebellion can never be subdued, and all who sympathize with it, at home and abroad—they support McClellan. [Cries of "That's so."] If there be a merchant or banker, or a banker's agent, here or elsewhere, who deals largely in Confederate scrip for himself or his masters—he supports McClellan. [Cheers.] If there be financial pretenders who may have consumed tons of paper and rivers of ink to prove that Mr. Chase ought to have managed the finances of the country so that the New-York banks, or some of them, could have maintained specie payments during this gigantic war—they support McClellan, and will be happy to furnish his Treasury Department with a Secretary. [Cheers and laughter.] All who declare that the nation is bankrupt, that greenbacks are worthless, and that the popular five-twenty bonds will, and ought to be, repudiated, support McClellan. Vallandigham, the exiled traitor, who truthfully boasts that he wrote all that is material in the Chicago platform—he and Fernando Wood support him. [Groans for poor Vallandigham.] The rebel Vice-President supports him, and in his last published letter declares that the Chicago platform furnishes "the only ray of light visible." Jefferson Davis supports him, and in his frantic speech at Columbia on the 6th of Oct., besought his people, especially deserters from his armies to return and do their utmost for thirty days to elect the "Peace candidate;" and in anticipation of his election the Charleston *Mercury* announces that "President Davis has been prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North," claiming "that the Yankees have openly confessed that they are whipped," (meaning, of course, Gov. Seymour.) [Cheers and cries of yes, that's Seymour.] Now, my countrymen, look at that picture! No doubt some good and true men will vote for McClellan, but whoever votes for him votes as Jeff. Davis wishes him to vote, and it cannot be denied that his most influential supporters at present belong to some one of the classes I have named. Is McClellan great enough and strong enough to conduct that party and platform to peace, honor and union? ["No."] He can no more do it than Lot could save Sodom! But the opponents of Mr. Lincoln declare that the war is a failure; and Gov. Seymour, whose patriotism "paused" when Vallandigham was exiled—the man who persuaded his "friends" with gentle rhetoric not to burn orphan asylums and hang negroes to lamp-posts in our streets—tells this story the oftenest. [Groans for Seymour.] He said that at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, just at the hour that Grant entered Vicksburgh, and as the news of Gettysburgh came over the wires. He repeated it on the 30th of August this year, at Chicago, the night before Sherman entered Atlanta, and unless he is whirled into that obscurity next Tuesday which his sympathy with treason and his covert acts in aid of it predict as his just and final doom, he will undoubtedly repeat the same speech again, just before Grant captures Richmond, and puts an end to him and his "friends." And he is right. He knows what he means. The war has failed to place him and his confederates, North and South, in possession of the Government of this country, and God be praised for that. [Cheers.] The war is a failure! No, thank God, it is not a failure in the eyes or judgment of loyal men—nor in vain. We shall shortly ascend an eminence from which the splendid significance of this contest will be surveyed, and our land will be repaid for all we have suffered. That sunny country—now burned over and made desolate by war—shall become the garden of the world, inviting all the nations of the earth to come and enjoy its liberty, its beauty, and its prosperity. [Cheers.] Let us then be resolute, faithful and steadfast. We fight for the race, and we are to vote next Tuesday for mankind. Our cause is great, for it fairly makes the earth on which we tread to tremble in its progress. Our cause is just, and will surely triumph, for it rests upon the Rock of Ages, and is upheld by His immutable will who hath declared that righteousness exalteth a nation. It attracts now the attention, and will in the end command the admiration of the whole civilized world, as it also defies the utmost malice of rebels and traitors. Let us, then, seek fellowship with the exalted spirits of the noble men who founded this nation, that we may gain a fresh inspiration of patriotism from their pure example, that we may thus bequeath to our children unimpaired our precious and priceless inheritance of free institutions. And God help us to be firm, faithful and true to the last! [Great applause.]

The Chairman said they had expected to hear to-day the gallant son of Massachusetts, Major-Gen. Butler. [Cheers.] He was unable to be present; but he would introduce to them another gentleman from that noble State, whom every lover of the Union would be delighted to listen to—Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD DANA, JR.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Merchants of New-York:—Your chairman has reminded you that I am from Massachuseets. There is one Massachusetts name I hope you have not altogether forgotten. I believe it was on this spot Daniel Webster told us that the commercial classes in this country carried through the Constitution and more perfect Union, against the apathy of some and the opposition of others. [Cheers.] The inconveniences of the confederation pressed more directly upon the business interests, and were felt most deeply by those who had foreign and international relations. For three-quarters of a century you have lived under this Constitution. It has made New-York one of the commercial and financial centres of the globe. And now, at its grand *climacteric*, you are called upon to meet the great question whether it shall live or die. [Cheers.] Shall we say with Washington, Jackson and Webster, the Union shall be preserved, or with the electioneerers at Chicago, let it be dissolved. [Cries of "Never!"] It was my fortune, Sir, just before the rebellion began, to travel ever over a great part of the inhabited globe. If I had never been a patriot before, that experience would have made me a devotee of the National unity and authority. In every corner of the earth, the merchant ship, the trader, the poor shipwrecked sailor, with nothing but the clothes in which he swam to the beach, the unawed Missionary, the child in the cradle, were as sacred as an annointed King, for they belonged to the Great Republic. The Stars and Stripes waved over them. Our commerce was everywhere. The whaling fleet was almost wholly ours. We had surpassed England in our sailing-vessels. I looked to see, yet, our steam marine encompassing the globe. I looked to see a more liberal and enlightened public policy extend it along the eastern and western coasts of South America, and across the Pacific, from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands and China and Japan; and thus New-York, by her Western communications, by telegraph and steam, rival London as the commercial exchange and banking-house of the world. [Cheers.] But how is it now? All is broken off, and almost disappeared. Our ships are hiding their heads ignominiously under foreign flags. New-York and Boston are painted off their sterns, to make way for uncouth names in unknown tongues. How is it to be hereafter? Is the great Republic to be restored, in its grandeur, with this great future before it? Or are we to dissolve into two, three, or more conflicting, despised confederacies? The election of the 8th of November is to determine that question, in all human probability. There are but two possible causes. We must fight this war through, until the authority of the United States is recognized, as of right; yes, Sir, without conditions or compromises, and as of right, in all parts of the land, or surrender our national existence. Chicago calls upon us to stop the war. It leaves the Confederacy a completed, perfected, independent empire, on the soil of the United States—recognized as such at once by the world. It draws our troops from all the seceded States, and once more the rebel cannon command your capital and White House alike. It raises the blockade, and at once all the tonnage of christendom is employed in running cotton out of the rebel States, and supplies of war and peace into them. Jefferson Davis is enthroned at Richmond. He has triumphed; you have failed. With his ministers in every court, and ministers of all nations at his court at Richmond—with his treaties and alliances perfected—you are then, and there, and thus, to invite him to join you in reconstructig a union of the States. There could never be a Union again. A constitution on their terms he would never accept. The principle of secession would have triumphed, and the poison of disintegration introduced into the body-politic, to work until he lose limb after limb, and at last life itself. [Cheers.] This is the only issue. Have the Americans the power and the will to preserve their national existence? Wherever men may hesitate or doubt, or falter, there should never be at this commercial centre of our land. All you have and are, or ever hope to be, is wrapped up in the preservation of a powerful, stable, respectable and respected nationality. From New-York the enemies of Alexander Hamilton and the calm wisdom of John Jay went forth to meet the issues of that hour, and the American people laid deep and broad the foundations of our prosperity and honor. The world, the people of your sister States, future generations have the right to demand of New-York that she will lay her mighty hand to the work of our preservation. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who was received with great enthusiasm. He congratulated the merchants of New-York that by the large and influential meeting he had the honor to address, they relieved themselves from the reproach which was sought to be cast upon them on Monday afternoon. He had never known so impudent an assumption of speech and action as that pretended representation of the merchants and bankers of New-York. In the call of the present meeting, in the list of officers and the great crowd of solid and substantial men, there was not absent a well-known name of the commerce of New-York. [Cheers.] It would be strange indeed, if, when all the rest of the country, all the population were so full of deep solicitude, so earnest and energetic, the merchants of New-York should alone stand idly looking on. The issue of this election involved all that was dear to a patriot. Our birthright and manhood were both at stake. Mr. Evarts, in an address of great power and logic, went on to show how our birthright as a free people, and our manhood, depended upon putting down this rebellion against the authority of our Government, by force, without compromise or armistice, or any treaty with traitors in arms. As his friend, Mr. Dana, had said, the only way *out of* this business was the way *through* it; the only way to meet this rebellion was to march over it. [Loud cheers.] If *now* they had not the manhood to maintain their birthright, they need never expect to be able to do so in the future. The men and means were with us; if we failed it must be by *poltroonery*. [Cries of "We never will."] And that was the proposition made by the Chicago platform—that we could not maintain our liberties, and had better make terms with our enemies. [A Voice—"We will maintain them," and cheers.] If we did not have the wisdom and courage to maintain this Government we never would have; and to hope that the offspring of such degenerate sires would redeem what we had so ingloriously yielded, would be vain. It was not merely getting through the war; it was not merely having peace; it was not merely having a Union, that was involved; but it was the *manner* in which we get through the war;—it was a Union established by force of arms, and not by compromise with rebels, that we should have. [Applause.] The proposition is, that every man, whoever he may be, shall be made to obey the President he does not like just as much as the President he does. [Cheers.] He must obey the majority, when it is made up of what our Southern minority call "greasy mechanics and mudsills," as much as if made up of the "best blood," as they call it, of the South. [Applause.] It is a matter of substance, of good faith. Our Government is either a Government or it is not, and coaxing and armistice do not make up a Government of power and influence. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. DAN. P. TYLER

Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, was next introduced, and roused the enthusiasm of his audience by allusions to the old flag, which rebels fired upon at Fort Sumter. Should we treat with these men? When, on one occasion, the Romans were about to purchase their safety from Brennus, with gold, an old Senator rushed into the Capitol and exclaimed, "Rome must be redeemed by steel, and not by gold." So say I to you; our country must he redeemed by shot, and shell, and steel, and not by compromise! [Vehement cheers.] There are two candidates in the field. One, Abraham Lincoln, who stands six feet two inches, and every inch a man. [Cheers.] The other, Geo. B. McClellan. I say nothing of him. His military career would not take long to tell. What civil service he has rendered I could never discover. I understand he was once superintendent of a western railroad, however, and there he has learned that it is dangerous to stand upon the platform. [Cheers and laughter.]

On motion the meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the polls on Tuesday, and the assembly departed, giving hearty cheers for Lincoln and the Union cause.

National Resolutions.

The following comprehensive resolutions, condensing the constitutional questions now before the nation, were offered by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and adopted with great approbation, at the recent meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of Wm. E. Dodge:

1. That the impending Presidential election is fraught with consequences of unparalleled importance to the city of New-York, as the commercial centre of the American Union, and that the character and power of this metropolis, and the prosperity, safety and peace of its population, not only for the present, but all coming generations, are staked on the result.

2. That this momentous conflict presents the one great and transcendent issue, and only one, the preservation of the National Government of our States as united by the National Constitution; compared with which all other or minor questions of administration, or of the condition of races, are wholly subordinate and insignificant.

3. That the Constitution of the United States called into being and created a Government and a Nation, with national powers distinctly specified, but absolutely supreme and sovereign within the limits thus specified—and that no reservation of residuary powers to the States or to the people, in any way impaired or affected the nationality of the powers vested in the Government created by the Constitution.

4. That the Constitution in no way confers upon or reserves to the States any shadow of right to secede from the Union—nor is it in any sense a "compact" between the States, but, on the contrary, is the solemn, deliberate and irrevocable act of the whole people of the United States in their primary capacity separately voting by States; by which a Government of perpetual authority over the whole, was firmly, and indestructibly "constituted" and established.

5. That the "Union," thus established as a political unit is a "National" and not a "Federal" Union, and that it was so created in direct and intentional contradistinction to the preëxisting "Confederation," which was "federal" both in name and character. That the very significant omission in the Constitution of the Second Article of the "Confederation," which had reserved to each State "its sovereignty, freedom and independence," decisively shows, that it was the primary and fundamental object of the Constitution to take that "sovereignty" from the States, precisely to the extent to which it was granted to and vested in the Government of the Union.

6. That holding these views of the legitimate national sovereignty of the Government, this meeting utterly reprobates any and every pretence of claim to "ultimate" sovereignty in the States within the limits of the sovereignty of the Union, and that they hold all such pretences and claims to be not only groundless but highly dangerous and treasonable in their character and tendency.

7. That the existing insurrection in a portion of the Union South of the Potomac, by the misguided insurgents unlawfully claiming to be "Confederated" in States, is an act of open treason against the legitimate authority of the Government of the United States, and that every consideration of public dignity and permanent power requires that it be put down by the whole military, naval, and financial power of the Nation, and that too without cessation or interruption;—and that any declaration or pretence in any quarter that the pending effort to suppress this rebellion is a "failure," necessarily implies that the Government itself is a "failure," and is now on the brink of disruption and ruin, an allegation which should be immediately met by increased courage, determination and fidelity by every loyal supporter of the Government.

8. That the continuance of this necessary national effort may be costly, but is the only path of duty and honor, and that, in any event, it will cost more to go back than to go manfully forward. That the resources of the nation, both existing and dormant, if wisely administered and developed, will amply suffice to meet any amount we may necessarily expend in preserving the national life.

9. That with the views above expressed, our duty in the coming election is unmistakably manifest to continue Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President, as reliable exponents and safe custodians of the national authority, and fully competent to carry the nation through its present dangers.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The list of deaths in the Hampton Hospital, since my last report, including those brought there dead, is as follows:

D S Divine, 117th N Y.	Floyd Rustin, 29th Conn.
Albert Brayton, 142d N Y.	R L Benson, 8th Vermont.
Geo B Lanroy, 118th N Y.	Geo Smith, 3d New Hampshire.
Wm Hallon, 20th N Y.	Chas M Smith, 3d N H.
Clark W Hall, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.	Wm O Heath, 10th N H.
Geo L Fradenburg, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.	Dan M Currie, 51st N C (rebel.)
Martin Billings, 13th N Y Battery.	Richard Bess, Quartermaster's Department.
Jas Somers, 188th Penn.	Wm Bateman, seaman
Ezra Daniels, 58th Penn.	Chas Brooks, seaman.
Wm W Smutz, 142d Ohio.	Jas McDaniels; regiment unknown.
A J Myers, 67th Ohio.	Levi Beyer, 9th U S Colored.
Jas Johnson, 39th Illinois.	Wm Eldridge, 117th U S Colored.
Geo W Price, 5th Maryland.	
Jas Martin, 18th Ga (rebel.)	

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

ATTACK ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The *Journal* says that a gang of guerrillas made an attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, striking it at Cave City. Several negroes and soldiers were captured and killed. The scoundrels, after the perpetration of this outrage, retreated from the road in great haste.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Ridiculous Jubilee of the Richmond Papers Over the Last Movement—The Real Object and Result of the Movement—Its Utter Insignificance Respecting the Final Issue—Our Strength and the Enemy's Weakness—How the Army Feels About it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the James, Friday, Oct. 30, 1864.

I send you Richmond papers of yesterday, containing comments upon the affair of Thursday night, and, as usual, you will, of course, find them full of the common glorification of the defeat of the Yankees, but at the same time allowing here and there expressions to leak out, betraying some little lack of faith in the cause of their own rejoicings. For instance, the *Sentinel*, of the 29th, while commenting upon the matter and pointing out our utter defeat, says:

"The Yankees have gained the advantage of a good position on the plank-road, which, if they hold it, will enable them to extend their foraging limits and to ruin a few more Southern homesteads. They may also be in a better position for raiding on the Southside Railroad, but otherwise we cannot consider that they have gained any vital advantage."

This is really allowing us even more than we wanted, or rather, I should say, aimed at in the present movement; for it is now distinctly understood by every one, even if the official report of the Lieutenant-General did not confirm it, that this last movement was nothing more nor less than "*an advance in force for the purpose of reconnoissance.*" Had the immediate object been the seizure and holding of the Boydton Plank-road, and we had succeeded in it, as the *Sentinel* somewhat prematurely acknowledges, the writer would have discovered already—as he very probably soon will have to discover—that such a stride on our part might be called a very "vital advantage."

The *Sentinel*, in another place, says:

"We venture to say that the Yankees will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold the plank road."

Of course they will; everybody knows that; but we also know that the rebels will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold either Petersburgh or Richmond; and *we* also know how that attempt—no matter how long it lasts—must and will terminate.

The result of the whole last movement, divested of all the customary details which your correspondents at the left, and hitherto at the right, will have long since laid before you, amounts simply to this: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, deeming that the time had arrived for taking the *initiative* toward striking some grand and final blow, determined to ascertain beforehand the actual strength of the enemy on the left. Such an investigation could only be effected by concentrating a large body of troops, to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of it familiar to the enemy; a country, too, replete with enormous difficulties of woods, and swamps, and creeks, that none can conceive who have not seen it, and, moreover, defended by every artifice of strength that the foe can bring to bear.

While concentrating this force on our left, orders were simultaneously sent to the Commander of this department not to attack, but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right, for the double purpose of preventing them from massing in overwhelming numbers against our left, and to ascertain their actual strength in this direction. The enemy was found intrenched and his works manned in every direction; and a fight ensued, the results of which are before your readers. The enemy attacked us in our advanced positions, (Hancock at one time reaching the Boydton, and Butler the Yorktown road,) were admirably repulsed, and, after having accomplished the purpose of the movement, our troops—unable to do more in so dark and stormy a night—quietly withdrew to their old positions to await further developments. If we do not herald the results of this movement as a grand "victory"—for such was really not its aim at all—it is impossible to conceive how the rebel papers—and by a very natural process the Copperhead ones among us—can have the impudence to be claiming one on their side; for it is quite evident that they must *proportionably* have suffered much more than we did; and this not for the purpose of gaining any advantage, present or prospective, but merely to ward us off.

In anything like a fair comparison, even taking man for man and material for material, we had decidedly the advantage; and, advantage much magnified, when we remember our facilities for recuperating, as compared with the cribbed, cabined and confined condition of the enemy. I said "*fair* comparison," because it is perfectly idle to compete with such unblushing statements as are put forth in the Richmond papers. For instance, here is the *Whig* of the 29th deliberately stating: "Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 150; in prisoners we lost *probably* 400;" when I myself saw at City Point at least 800 prisoners in *one single batch*, and little squads of 30 and 40 were constantly coming in to swell the aggregate. I have no doubt whatever, to the tune of some 2,000 The rebels, I believe, nowhere claim more than 1,000 prisoners.

But all this stating and counter-stating is perfectly useless, as not affecting the ultimate result one way or the other. Even were this a *bona-fide* repulse o any organized vital attack—which it assuredly was not—a temporary check would have no effect whatever upon the ultimate fate of Richmond and Petersburgh. These places are already honey-combed with the dry-rot of want, crime, and compressed but irresistible elements of discontent and insubordination, far more fatal to the rebel leaders than even the inevitable progress of the Union arms. Petersburgh is in the very paroxysm of dissolution—(it is quite useless to deny it in the face of the cowering families who come to us daily for *protection*)—and when we get the Boydton Plank-road (almost as vital to it as the Southside Railroad) Petersburgh falls, and when Petersburgh is ours, all the genius of ten Lees, rolled into one, cannot save Richmond. To say that the Boydton plank-road can long defy the conqueror of a dozen impediments like Vicksburgh, is sheer nonsense to those who can remember that we only the other day took and held the Weldon road, quite as stoutly defended, and considered quite as impregnable as the present main artery of Petersburgh.

What Lieut.-Gen. Grant intends next is not for me to speculate upon; but one thing certain is, that all who are here to see his works and judge for themselves, are perfectly satisfied to abide the issue, and in full confidence, be it that success should come to-morrow, or be inevitably delayed for weeks or even months. Let any one see where our commander was when he first crossed the Rapidan and where he is now, and then judge for themselves. Let them remember how short a time ago it is when we held only a precarious footing at City Point and Bermuda Hundred; when it was unsafe for any unarmed boat to move a mile above City Point, and when we had no defences whatever to screen us from an enemy much stronger then than he is now. Let any weak-kneed individual come now and see our fleets of vessels mo ing as peacefully up and down the James as they would on the Hudson; see the line of magnificent fortifications—commencing at our extreme right, on the north of the James, at the very portals of Richmond—vaulting over the river, dominated by our gunboats—extending in a semi-circle from City Point around Petersburgh, far across the Weldon road, and returning upon itself in a majestic sweep of miles upon miles; let them see the trains of loaded cars dashing constantly along the railroad built to our extreme left, and remembering in how magically short a time these gigantic labors have been accomplished; let them ask themselves whether there is anything in the present aspect of affairs down here that does not warrant a belief in success, certain as fate itself, and calculated to sustain the courage of every loyal heart in the country.

Our soldiers continue in admirable health and spirits. They all have an earnest faith in the skill and determination of the successful leader who has already led them through so many almost insuperable difficulties; and although remembering his habit of dealing lucky blows on lucky days—like Fourth of July Vicksburgh—they would gladly hear the same cannon pealing forth the fall of Petersburgh or Richmond, and the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln, they wisely remember that no General, however great, has any *open sesame* mode of taking fortified capitals, as some impatient critics seem to imagine, and cheerfully await the "good time coming."

J. R. HAMILTON.

Return of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. Adams, which has just completed its term of one hundred days' service in guarding rebel prisoners at Elmira, is expected in this city on Sunday next, the 6th inst., a telegraphic dispatch to that effect having been received Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Sad News from Uruguay—$5,000 in Gold for the Sanitary Commission from Buenos Ayres—Four Hundred Failures—Importance of Success.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

As this semi-monthly mail leaves, we have the saddest news from Uruguay. It is worse than the burning of a cathedral, or the record of an earthquake. It is the passing away of a star from the galaxy of the South. Uruguay, as a Republic, is about to disappear from among the nations of the earth. The civil war, headed by Gen. Flores, and now raging mercilessly for a year, has so exhausted both parties as to leave the country powerless before any foreign foe. Brazil is not without just cause of complaint, and chooses this time to ask redress. One step has led to another, till Brazil is ready to claim the territory as a Brazilian province. Gen. Flores can have his ambitious schemes realized in the destruction of his country, about as well as in any other way. The chief amount of the public debt of Uruguay is due to Baron Mana, the distinguished Brazilian banker, who has the best relations with the Emperor Don Pedro II., so that there are few creditors to complain. England and France have claims, but they are so small, and the income from customs is so great and so certain, that these can easily be adjusted.

The final step has not been taken; but actual hostilities have commenced by Brazil, preceded by notices and ultimatums, and the dismissing of ministers and consuls. Uruguay is a splendid country. Small and at first poor, it has gone forward with enviable success. As sure as Brazil desires such a prize, so sure do we regard the country as lost.

It is to be hoped that this side of the river will not be dissolved. This Government enjoys profound peace, and it is understood to be not on good terms with the present constitutional Government of Uruguay, so that we shall, from this side, look on with, perhaps indifference, and see the fate of a sister Republic.

The Sanitary Commission here are about to remit the funds collected for the United States Sanitary Commission. It will be over $5,000 gold. This is not bad for this place, where there are so few foreigners. All that has been given has appeared to come with hearty good feeling.

The province of Santa Fé is still attracting immigrants, and there are various projects for colonizing large tracts. It is rich land, and along its border the Parana, a broad, deep river, flows so calmly that sailing craft of any size may safely ascend it. Although the emigrants are Europeans, the Americans are establishing missions at all the important points along the river.

Over four hundred different experiments have been made to cure South American beef, so as to make a marketable article. A company has been formed in Monte Video, to lessen the expense of the experiments and to prepare specimens for trial in Europe. The last mail has brought the results. No success whatever has attended the efforts. The article forwarded has been rejected by the French navy, by the hospitals, and everywhere. It seems that the process destroys the life of the meat. An American, Mr. Morris, of New-York, has just begun a new system here, but the success of the plan is yet to be known. A process by which half a cent a pound could be saved would yield an annual income of millions of gold dollars.

The interior provinces are producing large quantities of copper, silver and gold. So rich is the ore that it is carried on mules' backs eight hundred miles, then by steamer three hundred, and then across the ocean to be smelted. It is said that the gold alone will pay all expenses.

Congress is still in session and its work goes on slowly, but at the same time there are assurances that every department of government is receiving careful attention. We have at the head of affairs here, two of the ablest statesmen in South America. These are Bartolomew Mitre, President, and William Rawson, M. D., Minister of the Interior. Under their wise management this country is enjoying a progress and its institutions are assuming a permanency never attained before.

We have here now four American vessels, and we hope that the number will now increase.

The Argentine Central Railroad is going on with great success. Rosario, its eastern terminus will soon be the commercial rival of Buenos Ayres, as it has wharves and conveniences for unloading vessels, unknown here. A steam-tug, the *Iron King*, came to-day, which will convey sailing vessels up and down the river, so that the two months of delay at Buenos Ayres will be lessened to two weeks by going on to Rosario.

CITY POLITICS.

Fourth Congressional District.

Hon. Carolan O'Brien Bryant was on Monday officially notified of his nomination for Congress by the Union Convention, in the Fourth District, and accepted the nomination. The following is the official correspondence:

Union Convention,
Fourth Congressional District.
Fifth Ward Hotel, Oct. 29, 1864.

Hon. Carolan O'Brien Bryant, Tammany Hall Hotel:

Sir: We have the honor to inform you that you have been unanimously chosen as our standard-bearer, to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the national councils. The feeling of the convention was to give you a hearty support as a Union man, regardless of party. Approving your course in the Legislature of last Winter on national questions, they believe you can, with proper effort, be elected. Yours, truly, &c.,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Chairman.
D. J. Oakley, Secretary.

MR. BRYANT'S REPLY.

Tammany Hall Hotel,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to express my sincere thanks for the nomination of which your letter has officially notified me. For many years a resident of the Fourth Congressional District, I regard my election to the Legislature from another part of the city as merely an episode, and your endorsement of my course, upon resuming my residence among you, I accept as the most gratifying of the rewards which have honored my humble efforts for the welfare of the people.

Allow me to assure you, gentlemen, that the sincerity with which my efforts have been made has not abated. If elected as your representative, I pledge myself to cordially support whatever administration the people may choose. For the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union I shall always zealously labor. A Democrat, I shall always respect and protect the rights of the people. A Union man, I shall take equal care that the rights of the Government be not infringed by rebels or foreign foes.

I thank you, gentlemen, for having nominated me regardless of party. There are, practically, but two parties in the country to-day: one led by Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and the other by Jeff. Davis, Lee and Hood. I belong to the former, as you do. The political organization known as Tammany Hall, with which I have hitherto been connected, has been overborne in the Chicago council of the Democracy. But I still adhere to the patriotic principles of the Union Democratic Address, prepared in Tammany Hall last Winter, but stifled by the partisan oligarchy, under the delusive plea of expediency.

In my opinion, gentlemen, the issues of this civil war will be closed before the Congress now to be elected shall assemble. This war draws near to its end, and then the "peace men" will lose their distinctive organization and be merged in the masses of patriots who will engage in the great foreign war yet to come. The Monroe doctrine must be vindicated. England must make reparation for the injuries she has inflicted upon our commerce and for the aid she has given to the rebels. In such a war there will be no "peace party." Our adopted fellow-citizens will stand shoulder to shoulder with those to the manner born, and the national dignity, honor and power will be most amply asserted.

I accept the nomination of the Union Convention of the Fourth Congressional District upon this platform, which embraces both the present and the future, and I ask those of my fellow citizens who agree with the above principles to give me their support, regardless of party. Sincerely yours,

CAROLAN O'BRIEN BRYANT.

To Messrs. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Chairman, and D. J. Oakley, Secretary.

FROM MISSOURI.

Further Particulars of the Defeat and Retreat of Price—Arrest of Gen. Brown.

Some fifty additional prisoners arrived in town this morning, captured by our forces from Price's retreating columns. These were taken about forty miles out. Price's retreat is reported to be most precipitate. The road is lined with his cast-off plunder. Wagons, buggies, even the extra cannon-wheels of his batteries, are thrown aside to lighten their loads.

We learn that Gen. Pleasonton put Gen. Brown under arrest last week, and turned his command over to the ranking Colonel. Brown, it is said, was dilatory, and disobeyed orders in not attacking the enemy as directed, and Pleasonton promptly relieved him.—*Kansas City Journal*, Oct. 28.

Yachting.

VAN DUSEN BROTHERS, naval architects and ship-builders, will launch in a few days a new schooner rigged yacht to be called the *Alarm*, named in honor of the crack yacht of the Royal Yacht Club of England. The new *Alarm* is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and is built in the most substantial manner. Her internal fittings are unequaled by any yachts in this country, and far ahead of anything of the kind in Europe. Everything in connection with her has been prepared in a style of oriental luxuriance, and when ready for receiving her crew on board she must be considered one of the finest of her class afloat. This vessel was built for Mr. MOSSE, the former owner of the *Gypsy*, which went to Europe and outsailed any of the boasted "fleet sailers" of the different yacht squadrons. So fast was the *Gypsy*, that Mr. MOSSE was importuned to such a degree that he finally sold her and returned home.

He had not completed the *Alarm* before a party here insisted upon purchasing her, for the purpose of cruising in the Mediterranean during the present Winter. Of course she will fall in with the yachts which are cruising in those waters during the Winter months, and we may expect in the course of time to hear of regattas between the *Alarm* and celebrated English and French pleasure vessels. The *Alarm* is 105 feet on the water line, 116 feet over all, 23 feet 3 inches beam, 10 feet depth of hold, and about 243 tons measurement. She will spread over 2,000 yards of canvas. Much interest is felt among yachtsmen in reference to this new vessel, which is expected to outsail anything afloat.

GRAND UNION TORCHLIGHT PARADE.—A grand Union demonstration and torchlight procession of the friends of LINCOLN and JOHNSON took place on Thursday night in Jersey City, and proved an entire success, there being many thousands of people out, both as participants and lookers-on. Beside, the Central Union and various ward clubs, bearing variegated lanterns, torches and banners, there was a large number of butchers and citizens on horses, veteran soldiers, the Jersey City Locomotive Works Association, trucks, wagons and carriages in great number. A delegation of several hundred was present from Paterson. The dwellings throughout the entire line were quite generally illuminated, and as the procession moved along fireworks were set off in profusion. Some attempt were made to create disturbances, but in almost every instance the riotously disposed were punished on the spot, and six or eight were arrested by the police. The affair did not close until a late hour.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Tax Case.

COURT OF APPEALS—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1864.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, Appellants, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessors for the City and County of New-York, Respondents.

BY THE COURT: INGRAHAM, J.—The decision of the Court below as to the United States stocks must be considered as correct, under the reviewed decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the same question. The stock of the United States is exempt from State taxation, and here the assessment is directly made upon such securities. The respondents' counsel concedes this, and does not argue this branch of the case.

It is objected, on the part of the appellants, that the place of assessment should be where the Comptroller resides, upon the ground that he holds the funds as trustee, and he, not the company, should be assessed. The property is the property of the company held by them, but deposited with the Comptroller as security. It would not be taxable if the company did not carry on business in this State. By the provisions of the R. S., vol. 1, (5th ed.,) p. 905, c. 1, all lands and all personal estate within this State, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, are made liable to taxation, and, by section 4, debts due, or bonds, are included under the term "personal estate."

By R. S. (5th ed.,) p. 908, sec. 5, every person is to be assessed in the town or ward where he resides for the personal estate owned by him, and by section 6th, the personal estate of every incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital shall be assessed in the town or ward where the principal office or place for transacting the financial business is located, or where the operations of the company shall be carried on. The return states that the place of business of the corporation is in the City of New-York, which is admitted by the demurrer.

The Act of 1855, sec. 1, provides that all persons and associations doing business in this State, and not residents of the State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents of the State. Taking these provisions together, I think there can be no difficulty in holding that the place of assessment is the place where the operations of the corporation are carried on.

Generally under "persons" as used in laws providing for taxation, corporations have been included, unless some special provision of law provided in the same case for the taxation of corporations under some other form of assessment. (The People *vs.* Utica Ins. Co., 15 John. 258.) And so corporations have been considered as inhabitants for the proposed taxation. (The Ontario Bank *vs.* Bunnell, 10 Wend. 186.)

These cases show that corporations are to be included under the general term of "persons" in regard to their liability to taxation in the place where they carry on their business, and that there is no ground for the objection that the Corporation was assessed in the city of New-York.

The other question is, whether the plaintiffs are liable to be taxed upon the bonds of the City of Buffalo deposited with the Comptroller. There can be no doubt but that those bonds are included under the term personal estate as used in the statute, and the only question which can arise is, whether it is properly invested in any manner in the business which they carry on. Upon this point there can be but little doubt. The statute prohibits foreign corporations from carrying on business of life insurance until such company have deposited with the Comptroller securities to the amount of $100,000 for the benefit of the policy-holders of the company. (Laws of 1853, ch. 463, sec. 15.)

This deposit with the Comptroller is necessarily made in connection with the business of the company; without it they can do no business, and it is so deposited as to be security to those who may hold policies of the company. It is, therefore, used in the business of the company, and, in fact, forms its capital in this State, which is liable to its creditors, and comes within the definition of capital, as defined in the Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Supervisors of Erie, (4 Comstock, 448.) These securities, so deposited with the Comptroller, form the same kind of capital as that of a domestic corporation incorporated for a similar purpose, in which the capital is the security for those who deal with it. Neither is actually invested in business and used for that purpose, but both form the basis on which the business is transacted, and the security from which payment of claims is to be enforced.

So far as the assessment was made on the bonds of the city of Buffalo, the same was properly made, and the order appealed from should be affirmed.

Charles A. Rapallo for appellants; Abm. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondents.

Supreme Court.

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, held in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, A. D., 1864.

Present—All the Judges.

It is ordered:

Rule 10. No case or exceptions to be annexed to the Judgment Roll will hereafter be filed by the Clerk of the Court, unless the same is so ordered by the Justice who tried the case.

Rule 11. Cases of exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

Rule 13. It shall be the duty of the attorney by whom the copy pleadings shall be furnished for the use of the court on a trial plainly to designate on each pleading the part or parts thereof admitted or controverted by the succeeding pleading.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68..R.	119⅜	200 Hud. Riv. R.	121⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68..C.	119¾	50 do	121
3,000 U.S 6s,'81...C.	106¾	200 Reading R.	134
11,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	100¾	200 do..s30	133⅛
15,000 do	100⅞	100 do..s30	133¾
20,000 do	101	1000 do	134⅛
6,000 do..Indorsed	100	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	35⅜
9,000 do...new Iss.	100⅞	100 do	35¼
1,500 U. S. 10-40s..C.	95⅜	200 do	35
1,500 do	95	100 M. & P.Du C.R	52⅜
1,000 do	94⅜	100 M. S. & N. I	72⅛
4,000 U.S.6s, 1 yr. C..	95⅛	400 do	72⅝
4,000 Ohio 6s, '81	106	200 do..s30	72⅛
7,000 Conn. State 6s..	100	200 do..b5	72¾
20,000 O. & M. Cer.b30	39⅜	300 do	72¾
10,000 do..b10	39	200 do..s10	72¾
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	106	200 do	72⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.Bs..	120	600 do	73
10,000 C.& N.W. 1stM.	98	300 do..b30	74
1,000 Lac. & W. 1sts..	110	100 do..b30	73¾
5,000 Cl. & To.S.F.B.	106	100 do..s10	73
1,000 P..Ft. W.&C.1st.	115⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	126
5,000 P..Ft. W.& C.2d.	104	100 do..s30	125⅜
20,000 Am. Gold	233	700 Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅛
25 National Bank	104	200 Chi. & N. W	43⅜
60 Del.&Hud.C.Co.	202	300 do	43⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	52	300 do	44
500 do	51¾	100 do..b30	44⅛
900 Quick. Min.Co.	82⅜	1000 Chi. & N.W.Pref.	81
200 do..b30	83	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	100
100 do	82	100 do..b30	100⅜
200 Mar. Mining Co..	36	200 do..s10	100
60 Pac. M. S. C	305	100 do..s30	100
50 N. Y. Cen	122	100 do..b30	101
2000 Erie Railway	100⅛	700 P., Ft. W. & C.	103
100 do..b30	100¾	400 do	103⅜
200 do..s30	100	200 do..s30	103⅜
400 do..s10	100	200 do..b3	104
1200 do	100	300 do	103¾
300 do..s10	99¾	500 do	103⅞
20 C., B., & Q. R.	118¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C. New Issue	100¾	100 Reading R.	134⅜
		400 do	134⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	73
20,000 U. S. 6s,1Yr..C.	95	700 do	73⅛
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	39¾	400 do	73⅛
200 Canton Co.	34	200 Ill. Cen. R.	127
200 Cum. Coal Pref	52½	500 Clev. & Pitts	105
200 Quick. Min. Co.	82	150 Chic.& N.W.R.	44⅛
200 Mar. Min. Co.	36	100 Chi.& N.W.Pr.	81⅛
300 do	35⅞	50 Ch.& R.I. R.	100
100 do	35⅞	100 do..b10	100⅜
800 do	35⅛	100 do..s5	100⅜
500 Erie Railway	100⅛	100 M. & P. Du Ch.	52⅛
500 do	100⅜	700 Pitts.Ft. W. & C.	104
100 do	100⅜	200 do	103⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	104	100 do..s10	103⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	121⅛	500 do	103⅛
100 do	121⅛	100 do	103⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$25,000 O. & Mis.Cer.	39	300 M. S. & N. I.	72⅜
11,000 do..b3	39	600 do..b3	72¾
1400 Erie R.	99⅜	2300 do..b3	72⅞
200 do..s3	99⅛	500 do	72⅛
200 do..c	99⅛	500 do..c	72⅜
300 do..b3	99⅜	500 do..s3	72⅜
300 do..c	99⅜	100 do	72⅜
500 do	99⅜	200 do..c	72⅜
900 do..b3	99⅜	500 do..s3	72⅜
400 do..c	99⅛	200 do..s10	72⅛
500 do..b3	99⅜	200 Chic. & N.W.R.	43⅜
100 do..b5	99⅜	200 do..s3	43⅜
100 do..s3	99⅛	200 Chi.& N. W. Pr.	80⅞
100 Hudson R. R..b3	121	100 do..s3	80⅛
200 do	120½	100 do	80⅜
100 do..b3	120⅜	300 Cum. Coal	52
100 do..b3	121	100 do..c	52
100 do	121⅛	200 Quick. Min	82
200 do..s3	121⅛	500 Mariposa Min...c	35⅞
100 do..s3	121⅛	900 do	35⅜
200 do..s10	121⅛	200 do	36
1000 Reading R..s3	134	200 do..c	35
1400 do	134	200 do	35⅞
200 do..b30	134	100 do..b10	35⅞
200 Clev. & Tol.	113		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M.Cer.b10	40	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128
1400 N. Y. Cen. R.	127	300 Clev. & Pitts	105⅛
200 Erie R.	100⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	100⅜
800 do..b3	100⅜	200 P.,Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
500 do..s3	100⅛	200 do..s3	103⅜
200 do	100⅜	200 do	104
200 Hud. Riv. R.	122	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr.	81⅜
200 Reading R..s3	134⅜	200 Quick. M. Co.	83
300 Mich. So. & N. I.	73⅜	100 do	82⅞
500 do	74	100 do	83⅛
300 do	73⅞	200 Mariposa M. Co.	36
200 do..s3	73⅛	100 do	36⅛

FRIDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The Commerce of the port of New-York for the past Fiscal Year of the United States, ending 30th June, 1864, which will be embraced in the forthcoming annual report of the Treasury Department at Washington, shows the following results as compared with the previous Fiscal Years. There has been more than the usual delay at the Custom-house in making up the official returns of the last months of the Fiscal Year, which will account for the late period for completing our tables.

The Import Entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the months of May and June, 1864, were:

	May.	June.
Compsumption direct	$7,531,300	$5,513,985
Warehoused	14,727,176	16,906,961
Free goods	1,056,576	1,358,634
Total	$23,315,052	$23,779,583
Last year	14,127,706	12,487,429

There was also entered during two the months Foreign Specie of the value, in May, of $660,092, and of the value in June of $146,731. The value of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the two months was, in May, only $659,869, and in June, $2,544,914, together $3,204,783, or less by $28,429,357; han went into bond, for a better market, during the two months.

The Export clearances from New-York during the months of May and June, 1864, were as follows:

	May.	June.
Domestic Produce	$14,610,493	$17,996,495
Foreign reëxported	610,786	1,357,927
Gold and Silver	6,460,930	6,533,109
Totals	$21,682,209	$25,887,531

Last year the same months showed the following Exports:

	May, '63.	June, '63.
Domestic Produce	$13,183,510	$14,780,072
Foreign reëxported	703,591	347,447
Gold and Silver	2,115,679	1,367,774
Totals	$16,002,780	$16,495,293

The following is a summary by months of the Import, Export and Specie movements at and from the Port of New-York for the Fiscal Year beginning 1st of July, 1863, and ending 30th of June, 1864:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-4. From July 1.	vs.	1862-3. From July 1.
July	$15,821,000		$20,134,000
August	14,924,000		14,212,000
September	15,422,000		18,027,000
October	16,817,000		13,157,000
November	15,943,000		10,200,000
December	17,010,000		12,994,000
January	18,836,000		15,638,000
February	21,556,000		11,815,000
March	23,667,000		18,807,000
April	25,883,000		17,278,000
May	23,315,000		14,128,000
June	23,780,000		12,487,000
Total Fiscal Year	$232,974,000		$178,877,000
Foreign Specie	$2,099,000		$1,731,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$15,298,000		$14,050,000
August	10,667,000		13,046,000
September	11,718,000		14,735,000
October	14,513,000		19,477,000
November	11,414,000		14,239,000
December	12,846,000		14,805,000
January	11,444,000		14,329,000
February	13,862,000		17,781,000
March	14,410,000		16,138,000
April	13,264,000		11,582,000
May	14,610,000		13,184,000
June	17,996,000		14,780,000
Total fiscal year	$161,842,000		$178,236,000
Foreign reëxportd	7,083,000		8,755,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$5,269,000		$8,067,000
August	3,465,000		3,714,000
September	3,480,000		3,086,000
October	6,210,000		6,708,000
November	5,438,000		6,213,000
December	5,259,000		3,673,000
January	5,459,000		4,625,000
February	3,015,000		3,966,000
March	1,801,000		6,585,000
April	5,883,000		1,973,000
May	6,461,000		2,116,000
June	6,533,000		1,368,000
Total fiscal year	$58,273,000		$52,094,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$161,842,000		$178,236,000
Foreign reëxported	7,083,000		8,755,000
Gold and Silver	58,273,000		52,094,000
Total	$227,198,000		$239,085,000

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$4,912,718		$7,211,817
August	6,296,735		4,762,581
September	7,270,543		5,239,045
October	6,238,843		4,309,419
November	5,075,846		3,003,270
December	5,248,189		2,664,593
January	6,180,536		4,127,607
February	7,474,228		3,590,714
March	6,659,771		4,554,461
April	13,982,556		3,857,198
May	3,885,187		3,873,866
June	3,311,148		3,738,934
Total fiscal year	$77,506,201		$51,033,806

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863-64. From July 1.		1862-63. From July 1.	
July 5	$251,947	July 7	$641,455
July 16	194,400	July 15	441,179
July 26	279,000	July 27	878,434
Aug. 5	284,915	Aug. 4	964,422
Aug. 13	313,464	Aug. 20	21,165
Aug. 26	223,000	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Sept. 6	279,043	Sept. 3	819,718
Sept. 14	193,584	Sept. 16	934,415
Sept. 26	277,651	Sept. 25	887,779
Oct. 6	268,282	Oct. 3	754,840
Oct. 15	267,911	Oct. 13	807,626
Oct. 26	296,705	Oct. 24	754,795
Nov. 4	251,133	Nov. 2	1,001,617
Nov. 16	231,910	Nov. 13	706,780
Nov. 26	229,978	Nov. 24	942,814
Dec. 11	302,000	Dec. 7	735,665
Dec. 17	299,899	Dec. 15	699,962
Dec. 29	254,239	Jan. 3	1,277,788
Jan. 6	241,728	Jan. 19	657,840
Jan. 18	365,608	Jan. 25	401,452
Jan. 29	324,863	Feb. 2	306,500
Feb. 6	365,538	Feb. 13	366,035
Feb. 19	452,975	Feb. 27	285,344
Feb. 28	407,057	March 7	1,283,551
March 6	512,358	March 18	249,214
March 15	335,550	April 4	260,727
March 27	273,429	April 14	217,601
April 6	302,343	April 25	256,684
April 14	269,000	May 6	205,057
April 28	281,875	May 16	306,183
May 5	274,812	May 24	264,821
May 16	383,428	June 5	318,066
May 27	275,529	June 14	304,027
June 5	250,346	June 26	187,005
June 14	204,190	Total 12 mos.	$20,125,877
June 26	270,015		
Total 12 mos.	$10,491,105		

The Gold Room fluctuated through the forenoon 234@232@236 ℔ cent., the cash sales being ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than buyer 3 days, on account of the immediate abundance of Gold for delivery. The Sub-Treasury, for two or three days past, has been paying out large sums for Gold interest on the 5-20 Loan, a good part of which comes on the market, and the remainder goes to Europe to the holders of this Loan for whose account the November coupons are now being collected from the Treasury. The export by the steamer *City of Cork* to-day amounts to $505,000, and further shipments will be made by the Bremen and Liverpool steamers to-morrow. These exports, however, make very little impression on the easy supply of Gold in the open market.

The demand for Money from the Bankers, to-day, is on a fair scale. There is more difficulty in carrying Gold on speculation than the Railway Stocks, on account of the large disbursements of Gold from the Treasury Office since the 1st inst., and the efforts in the Gold Room to sustain the present high figures. The rate for money to the Stock Brokers is quite uniform at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Mercantile paper, of which there is no large amount offering outside of Bank, is quoted at 8@10 ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange this morning the Railway speculation was dull, though not much lower in prices than at the close on Thursday. A moderate amount of business was done. The Government list was steady, except for Treasury Certificates, which declined to 94¾@95 per cent. At the Second Board in the afternoon there was quite a changed feeling manifested in the bidding for the Railways, and the buoyancy in the Board was so marked as to be ascribed, in fact, to the inauguration of one of its new members. The prices generally higher than in the forenoon, by ½@1 per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Gold Room quoted 237½ ℔ cent. The market for the Railways was generally firm at the Open Board. There was a sudden large advance in New-York Central to 127 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅝	106⅝	Mich. Southern	72⅞	73⅜
U. S. 5-20's	100⅜	100⅜	Illinois Cen	125⅜	128⅛
N. Y. Central	123	127	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅛
Erie	100⅜	100⅞	Fort Wayne	104	104
Erie Preferred	103	103	Rock Island	100⅛	100⅜
Hudson	121⅛	122	Reading	134⅛	134⅛
Canton	34⅜	34⅜	Quicksilver	83⅛	83
Treas. Cer., new	95⅜	95	Cum'land Coal	52⅜	52⅜
Northwest	44	44⅛	Mariposa	36⅛	36⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	38⅜	39⅛	N. West Pref	80⅛	81⅛

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made:

Merchants	112	Hanover	101
State of New-York	112	Metropolitan	112
Commerce	103	Corn Exchange	102
AmericanExchange	117	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of the Repub.	100		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. Int.B.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	122	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 1sts, '68	105¼	Tol. & Wab. ext.	99
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99¾
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Mil. & P. du Ch.	109
Erie 5ths, '88	110	Gal. & Chi. ext.	109
Hudson R. 2ds S. F.	117	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. Cen., '69 and '73	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	115
Mich. new, '83	124	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Illinois Cen. '76	118	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	100	Ohio & Miss	92
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	89	At. & G. W	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107		

Mr. JOHN COVILLE, son of Mr. ALFRED COVILLE, (and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange,) was yesterday admitted to membership at the Board of Brokers.

We understand that the Chicago and North-Western Road is being operated at the rate of about 60 per cent. on the gross traffic, and that reckoning this traffic at $6,500,000 for the current fiscal year, ending 31st May, 1865, the net earnings will be equal to 7 per cent. on the entire cost, in bonds and capital, including the common stock, of the consolidated line, with a surplus of $465,000 for contingencies. We are not apprised, however, that any period has yet been settled upon by the management for commencing regular dividends on the common stock. The income of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock would appear to be placed beyond question.

The daily business at the Petroleum Stock Board, opened on 1st inst., is gradually increasing. Fourteen different corporations in the Pennsylvania Oil region have been admitted to dealings.

The Teller of the Mercantile Bank, CHARLES WINDSOR, is supposed to have sailed on Saturday last for Europe or the West Indies. There is a rumor that the bulk of the money, $241,000, was taken out of the vault the night before, but antecedent circumstances lead to the belief that the defalcation had been going on for some time, until further concealment became impracticable. WINDSOR, however, is said to have had the free use of the keys of the vault on Friday afternoon, and may have helped himself to a large additional amount in Gold or Currency, with the purpose of absconding the next morning. The following was the condition of the Mercantile Bank on its last quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany, Sept. 24, 1864:

Loans, including U. S.		$3,511,450
Specie		312,600
Legal-Tender		305,172
Real Estate		100,000
Miscellaneous		109,007
Total		$4,337,929
Capital	$1,000,000	
Surplus	335,818	
Deposits, net	2,995,940	
Miscellaneous	6,171	—$4,337,929

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows? Total receipts, $2,083,196 46; for customs, $134,000; Payments, $1,099,653 17; on account Loan, $996,000; Balance, $31,386,659 79.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Recei v subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other buss ness connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet to-day, at $11 50@$11 75 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, including Java at 47c.@49c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 39c.@42c.; Rio at 38c.@43c.; St. Domingo at 37c.@38c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at drooping prices; Middling, $1 21@$1 26 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 470 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quiet, to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$9 75
Extra State	10 00	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 85	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 55	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy, to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 80@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $10 05@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and quoted down nominally 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales 8,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 40@$2 43; Red Western at $2 30@$2 37½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 23; Milwaukee Club at $2 20; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 20; Red State at $2 40. Corn is in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at $1 65@$1 66½ for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand and heavy. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 18,200 bushels Barley at $1 94 for Canada West, and $1 90 for State. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with November 1, Messrs. JONES & Co., review thus: "FLOUR—The market during the past week has been very quiet. The supply though moderate has been fully equal to the demand, but owing to the upward movement in Gold prices have decidedly improved. Receipts for week, 5,982 barrels, against 16,344 barrels same time last ear. The clearances of Flour since the opening of navigation are 346,327 bbls., against 456,394 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 50 ℔ bbl.; to Buffalo, by propeller, 50c.; to Portland, by Grand Trunk Propeller Line, $1 60. *Wheat*—There has been a great advance in prices during the past week, caused chiefly by the very material improvement in gold, though the small stock has of itself induced considerable speculation. The season for shipping wheat through to tide-water is drawing to a close. It probably would be safe to ship for a day or two more by sail, and all the week by propeller. To Buffalo and Oswego shipments will be made for nearly a month longer. Receipts for the week 126,845 bushels, against 390,088 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 8,209,388 bushels, against 11,023,896 bush. same time last year. The shipments for the week sum up 139,388 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 8,365,948 bushels, against 11,561,358 bushels same time last year. The market closes this afternoon with sellers at $1 97 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Milwaukee' and 'Amber Iowa.') No. 2 do. offering at $1 88@$1 90."

HAY—North River is in request and steady, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in limited request and somewhat unsettled in price. Stock, 540,500 hides and 1,130 bales do. Prime Buenos are quoted at 32c.@33c.; Rio Grande at 30c.@31c.; Orinoco at 29c.@30c., and California at 29c.@31c., ℔ ℔.; usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in pretty fair supply, and quiet at $2 25 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand and held with much firmness. We quote: Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres Middle, 36c.@38c.; Buenos Ayres Heavy, 36c.@38c; Buenos Ayres Light, 34c.@35c.; Orinoco Middle, 34c.@36c.; Orinoco Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Orinoco Light, 33c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, Sole, 45c.@50c.; Oak Rough, 44c.@46c.; Oak Crop, 47c.@52c.; Hemlock Upper, Rough, 35c.@37c., cash, ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 15@$2 30 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate demand and rather buoyant, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 45½c.@46½c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free and 68c.@70c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been less active, having been above the views of buyers; 40 tons Western were reported sold at $82 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has been less active at much reduced prices. Sales to-day 6,500 bbls., at $40 75@$41 50 cash and regular way, closing at $40 75 for New Mess, cash, and $39 50@$40 for one year old Mess; $41@$41 50 for Prime Mess, $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. 300 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, were sold at $17¾. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 21c.@23½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. New Beef is in fair demand at $22@$23 50 for Extra Mess, $20@$20 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.; 100 bbls Beef Hams were sold at $25 50. Butter is in less demand, closing at 42c.@53c. for poor to prime State, and 34c.@44c. for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 15c.@24c., the latter for choice, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is inactive at previous quotations.

SALT—Is held above the views of buyers and is quiet.

SEEDS—Are scarce and quiet, including Clover, at 19c.@20c.; Rough Flax, at $3 35@$3 50, and Timothy, at $4 50@$5 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Are inactive and unsettled in price.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@22½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in less request, at 24c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 50,000 ℔s., at 17¾@18c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been less active at rather easier prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 375 bbls., at $1 74@$1 75 ℔ gallon.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Belgian	Nov. 9	Quebec	Liverpool
NewYork	Nov. 5	New-York	S'ampton
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New York
City of Baltimore	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Oct. 27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Suwo Nada	Nov. 6	New-York	New-Orleans
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Glasgow* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Suwo Nada* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 6th inst., corner Madison and Catharine sts., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, at 10½ A. M.; communion at 3 P. M.; monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; and preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts. by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. Also, preaching by Rev. E. L. BURNETT, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

YOUTHS' MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association, connected with the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, will take place in the church, next SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY CONSIDERED IN THEIR MORAL AND RELIGIOUS BEARINGS at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Speakers may give their views upon the war or peace, slavery or abolition. Should the Union be restored as it was, or should the Constitution be essentially changed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., the second discourse on "*Our National Crisis.*" Rev. J. WARDLE, of Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and Sunday-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST JOHN BAPTIST (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, in the EVENING. The Sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Unfruitful Tree*; for the evening—*The Christian Voter, or the Duty of the Christian Citizen on the 8th of November.*

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, on south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*Miracles as an Evidence of Divine Inspiration*—the seventh in a series of discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—KINGSBRIDGE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Rev. L. R. DICKINSON, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese (D. V.) will consecrate this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, and preach on the occasion. Services at 10½ o'clock. Friends of the Church are invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF "GRACE CHURCH, HARLEM," Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine Services, D. V., in the Methodist Church, 2d-av., and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday, at the same hour until further notice.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th av.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SERMON OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., near the 6th-av., will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by the Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG. A special collection will be taken up. Evening service 7½ o'clock.

ST CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Saxton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the Discourse on Sunday Evening is—*The New Church a New Dispensation of Divine Truth.*

MR. JOHN STEVENSON, OF CANADA, will explain his chart, of 240 feet long, to the Second Advent Church, at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 in the evening, showing that the jubilees and prophetic periods end in 1866. The public are invited.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near Division-st., Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Bible—the Hope of our Nation.* Subject in the evening—*The Fading Leaf.* Prayer services after evening preaching. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

LEFFERTS PARK INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHAPEL—Corner of Marcy-av and Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Love Feast on SABBATH, at 9½ A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Prof. MATHEWSON. In the EVENING by Rev. WM. IRVINE, Pastor.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Nov. 6, the Rev. J. F. YOUNG, assistant minister of Trinity Parish, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector, at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on a future "Life and Christ's coming" kingdom, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Morning services at 10½; afternoon at 3 o'clock. Both in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, the Rector of this church.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-avenue and 23rd-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL minister. Regular Sabbath services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*The Lord's Prayer* continued. Services 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Grand and Broome sts. Rev. WM. H. POOLE will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, will preach on our national affairs at 7½ o'clock P. M. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats Free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGER will enter upon his duties as Rector of this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—WORSHIP in their new house 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER: also Monday 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. SMITH of London, England. A gracious revival is in progress.

ANTI-POLITICAL.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach, as usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., Evening subject—*Moral Dangers of a Political Canvass*—a word in season to politicians. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

FAITH AND THE MOUNTAINS.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Will be dedicated NEXT SABBATH, Nov. 6. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. CROSBY at 3½ P. M., Rev. Mr. HASTINGS at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ P. M.

REV. A. BLOOMER HART, RECTOR OF the Church of the Advent, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a lecture to the young men of the city, on the subject of *Temperance*, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. A course of sermons will be delivered by the Pastor in this church, by Divine permission, on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*—the first one to be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M., and the course to be continued on successive Sabbath evenings.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., near Elm. Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Subject in the evening, "The restoration of the Jews."

SABBATH EVENINGS IN LEXINGTON-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st.—The Pastor will deliver a lecture, in course, on the *Book of Revelations*, on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. L. J. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service being for deaf mutes.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMON BY REV. DR. E. G. PORTER, on SUNDAY EVENING, in South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Subject: *Advantages of Denominationalism.*

WHO SHALL RULE US?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subject—*The Universal Monarchy.*

DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on *The Nation's Choice of Life or Death.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 P. M. Seats free.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Of What Use is Spiritualism?* The Moral Police Fraternity meet at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be at the church THIS (Saturday) MORNING, also on MONDAY, the 7th inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

AT DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning.

REV. CHARLES PERKINS, WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 6th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. We are offering our entire stock of ROYAL AXMINSTER, ENGLISH VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing. SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS of every description, and all the different varieties of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, "At Retail." PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer. No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858,) Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. A fine assortment of ladies' and gents' Tape Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at retail for very low prices. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban HAT, at SIMMON'S, No. 637 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY: MUNRO'S TEN-CENT NOVEL, NO. 25. JOE, THE SARPINT.

By the author of "Long-Legged Joe," "Rattlesnake Dick," "The Imps of the Prairie," &c. The remarkable favor with which this vigorous author is always received by the public will be largely increased by this book. It is certainly the best of his series. Indian cunning is a hard subject for Yankee ingenuity to operate on, but the way in which a Yankee "medicine man" "comes it" over the savage breast, while vending his patent medicines, as told in this book, would draw a smile from the most vinegar aspect. Every one should read it, as well as the whole of the series, which are: No 1. The Hunters. 2. The Trapper's Retreat. 3. The Patriot Highwayman. 4. The Hunted Unionist. 5 The Track of Fire. 6 The Man Eater. 7. Charlotte Temple. 8. The Death Face. 9. The Indian Slayer. 10. The Turtle Catcher. 11. The Hunter's Triumph. 12. The Ocean Rovers. 13. The Tory Outwitted. 14. Zeke Sternum, the Lion-hearted Scout. 15. The Scourge of the Seas. 16. The Captive Maiden. 17. Long-legged Joe, or the Demon of the Woods. 18. The Wild Scout of the Mountains. 19. The Forest Lodge. 20. The Rollicking Rangers. 21. Rattlesnake Dick, or the Flower of the Wigwam. 22. Ricketty Tom, the Rover. 23. The Imps of the Prairie, or Slasher of the Cave. 24. The Robber's Terror. For sale by all news agents, and sent postpaid on receipt of price. The American News Company General Agents. GEORGE MUNRO & CO., No. 137 William-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION, For Assembly, WILLIAM K. STRONG, First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF the Twenty-first Ward, indorsing the nomination of THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, the Union and War Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, heartily recommend him to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Col. Van Buren is a gentleman of the highest character and ability, and will do credit to the District. We sincerely trust he will be elected.

E. D. Morgan.	John J. Phelps.
Morris Ketchum.	Wm. H. Lee.
J. N. Phelps.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
Levi P. Morton.	D. Willet James.
L. B. Woodruff.	Wm. P. Esterbrook.
George Bliss.	Stephen Hyatt.
Wm. Y. Brady.	John H. White.
Wm. E. Dodge.	Richard Kelly.
Albon P. Man.	Charles Fox.
John H. Sherwood.	Spencer Kirby.
Parke Godwin.	Wm. Curtis Noyes.

NOTICE TO YOUNG VOTERS.—MEN THAT have never voted and do not wish to go to the polls alone, can join a club of Young Americans organized by Lieut. GEO. W. SEYMOUR. Any information can be had at No. 164 Forsyth-st.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE. Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY. NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S Dancing Academy, No. 161 5th-avenue. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of G. CANAVAN, Pharmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

WINTER GARDEN—All That Glitters is Not Gold.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Middy Ashore—The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—Nos Alliees.

CHELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mysterious Media—Glass-Blowers.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE,
ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence was received yesterday of further depredations upon our commerce by two new rebel pirates, one of which, named the *Chickamauga*, and commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, of the rebel navy, is believed to have run out of Wilmington on the night of Oct. 27. The other is called the *Olustee*, is commanded by a Lieut. Ward, and escaped from Wilmington on the night of the 30th ult. The *Chickamauga* destroyed three vessels and bonded a fourth; the *Olustee* also burned three. Their crews were all sent into this port, and the scene of their depredations is chiefly on the track of vessels bound down the coast. Neither of the pirates are formidably manned, carrying only three guns each. A number of gunboats have already left in quest of them.

The trial of Col. North and his associates, before the court-martial at Washington, was proceeded with yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, when the court adjourned over until Monday, in order to allow time for the defence to summon certain witnesses whose testimony they deemed necessary.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was dull in the early part of yesterday, but improved in the afternoon, and left off steady. The Gold Room fluctuated between 232@236 ₱ cent. The market for Money fairly active at 7 ₱ cent.

Transactions in produce and merchandise were rather limited yesterday. Prices of the leading kinds of breadstuffs and provisions were lower; and of cotton, whisky, tallow and petroleum tending in favor of buyers. The freight market was very quiet.

Another rebel pirate, the *Chickamauga*, is at work, having come out of Wilmington Oct. 27 The Captains of the ship *Shooting Star*, and barks *W. L. Potter* and *E. L. Hall*, reached this port yesterday. The ship was captured and burned by the *Chickamauga* Oct. 30, and the barks Oct. 31.

In consequence of the appropriation being exhausted, the pay of the engineers in charge of the city steam fire engines has been stopped. Considerable feeling exists because of this, but it is probable that some satisfactory arrangement will be made by the authorities.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, completed the appointment of inspectors and canvassers of election, and adjourned to noon on Monday, when any vacancies that may occur in the meantime, of election officers, will be filled.

A "memorial" to the late Archbishop Hughes, being the resolutions passed by the Common Council relative to the decease of this distinguished prelate, magnificently engrossed and framed, was exhibited in the Governor's Rooms yesterday. It elicited the admiration of successive crowds of visitors, who inspected it with minutest care, and each derived pleasure from the inspection. This elegant testimonial is to be placed in the archives of the Diocese. The penmanship, which includes a faithful likeness of the late Archbishop, was executed by Mr. B. F. Bray. The whole testimonial will cost about $2,800.

Monday evening next there will be a grand Union mass meeting and torchlight procession at Elizabethport, N. J. Delegations from adjoining towns, accompanied with music and torches, will also be present. Union speakers from Kentucky and North Carolina are to address the people on the occasion. The Democrats are invited to attend and hear Union arguments from a Southern standpoint.

There will be a Union meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday evening, November 7. Maj. James Haggerty, Col. S. L. Woodford and J. Van Ness Lyle, Esq., of this city, will address the meeting.

The Union delegates of the First Congressional District met at Jamaica yesterday, and renominated Hon. Henry G. Stebbins by acclamation for the short term.

The postal money-order system, which has just gone into operation, is received with favor in this city. A large number of applications for orders are daily made at the Post-office. Orders drawn for soldiers in the Army of the Potomac will be paid at the office at Old Point Comfort, on the soldier's assignment, and may be collected by sutlers or other persons authorized to do so.

The Commissioners of the Park announce that the musical entertainments have closed for the season. There will, therefore, be no music this afternoon.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic German meetings ever held in this city, took place last night at the Cooper Institute. The hall was crowded to excess by an audience of German Unionists. Gen. Carl Schurtz delivered the main address, which was a glowing and eloquent review of the Union cause, and the necessity for every liberty-loving German to labor and vote for the Union candidates. His remarks were greeted with much applause throughout. He was followed, in an able speech, by Dr. Frederick Shultz, of New-York.

The body of the rebel Gen. Ramseur, has been sent to City Point to be delivered over to the rebel authorities.

It is estimated that upward of fifteen thousand officers and soldiers have gone from the army to their homes in the States to exercise their elective franchise at the coming election.

A letter, just received in Boston, from a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, now with the Twentieth Army Corps, at Atlanta, Ga., says that "nine-tenths of this army have voted for Lincoln and Johnson. McClellan stood no sight whatever."

The St. Alban's *Mesenger* learns that another one of the bank thieves was arrested at Waterloo, C. E., on Monday. He was just getting into a wagon at a livery stable, when seeing an officer approaching he made for the barn, threatening to shoot any one coming near him. The officer, undaunted, made for him, the rascal making good his words, by shooting the officer through the shoulder, though not dangerously. The ostler seeing how matters stood, picked up a brick and knocked down the "Confederate gentleman," who was then immediately secured. Two thousand dollars in bills on the Franklin County Bank were found in his possession.

The business men of the city held a mass meeting in Wall-street yesterday, for the purpose of expressing their views in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. In number and in character the meeting was one of the most important that has taken place during the campaign. It was held under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Central Campaign Club, of which Hon. Charles S. Spencer is President.

A grand parade of all the Union Clubs of this city came off last night. Thousands of Union men took part in the procession, and the city was illuminated by the lanterns and torches of the War Eagles. It terminated with a splendid display of fireworks and a mass meeting at Union-square.

The Sunday night services in Trinity Chapel, for the Winter season, begin to-morrow, the 6th instant, and will be continued until the 1st of May next. On the first six nights, the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Dix, will deliver, by request, the course of lectures on the Book of Job, preached by him at St. Paul's during the Lent of 1862. At these services all the seats are free. The service commences at 7½ o'clock.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Costa Rica*, we have advices from Panama to the 25th ult. The Chilian Government has issued a declaration of neutrality, which prohibits the exportation of any article internationally recognized as contraband of war. There is no change in the Hispano-Peruvian question. Much dissatisfaction exists among the people on account of the indecision of the Government in regard to the seizure of the Chinchas. A Peruvian steamer has explored the Amazon, and demonstrated the fact that this grand highway is navigable to within about two hundred miles of the Pacific coast. A direct route is thus opened between the eastern coast and the Republic of Peru. Gen. Juan Jose Flores, Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian forces, died on the 1st ult., near Guayaquil. Matters in Panama are very quiet.

The End of the Canvass — Its Issues Clearly Made Up.

The Presidential canvass is now substantially closed. Probably every voter who thinks at all, has made up his mind what electoral ballot to cast.

The nine weeks of public discussion concerning the platforms and the candidates, though a much briefer period than is usually devoted to the purpose, have set forth the issues in the clearest light. Perhaps we have never had a Presidential election in which there was less misunderstanding of the questions to be passed upon. The causes of this are obvious enough. No previous election has ever involved issues of such transcendent practical moment; and the knowledge of this naturally stimulated the public mind, from the beginning, to the keenest attention. Then, again, the national conventions of the two parties set forth their respective principles with unusual directness. The Baltimore Convention indeed might not have uttered a word, and yet its bare renomination of President Lincoln would have sufficed to declare its policy unmistakably. It would be hard to give language a more distinct and explicit shape than that of the Baltimore platform, and yet the policy of the party finds a far clearer exponent yet in its nominee, whose official career has made him a living epistle, known and read of all men.

The Chicago Convention was assembled under auspices which peculiarly favored plainness of deliverance. The party considered it settled that the campaigns of the Summer would prove failures. It therefore did not hesitate to resign the control of the convention to its outspoken peace men. Vallandigham framed all the important parts of the platform, and in the boldest shape. It was promptly adopted by the convention without an objection from any quarter. Vallandigham completed his business by moving that, with unanimous consent, George B. McClellan should be the Presidential nominee of the party: and it was so agreed. The platform and the candidate were accepted by the entire party, in all the States, as meaning nothing else than a recognition that the war was a failure, and a formal inauguration of a peace policy. Up to the fall of Atlanta, not a speaker or newspaper of the party pretended anything else. That heavy blow to the rebellion, followed as it was by an outburst of loyal enthusiasm throughout the North, soon brought home to the more calculating managers of the party the necessity of more reserve and equivocation; and McClellan, although the platform had been submitted to him before adoption, and had received his full approval, was made to give his letter of acceptance an ambiguous cast, adapted to confuse the square issue made by the platform. The attempt was not successful. Notwithstanding all the glittering generalities for the Union, his new identification with the Peace party was still apparent, both in what he did say and in what he did not say. In what he did say, for his words were, that "to restore the Union, the spirit of *conciliation* and *compromise* must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people," when, by a moral necessity, that spirit is incompatible with any effectual war policy. In what he did not say, for there was not a syllable in the letter bearing directly or indirectly against "a cessation of hostilities," in the way of an armistice; and there is no peace man who would not be satisfied with an armistice, for all know that the war, once suspended, would never be resumed. Moreover, the whole conduct of the party since—its constant complaints of the heavy taxes of the war, when it is certain that no war of this magnitude can be conducted without heavy taxes; its regular habit of belittleing the successes of our armies and magnifying their reverses; its uniform abstinence from all severity of language against the rebels; its ill-concealed satisfaction on hearing anything auguring ill for the speedy suppression of the rebellion—these and a thousand other manifestations have made the anti-war spirit of the party perfectly patent to everybody, so that, in spite of all the equivocations of speech during the canvass, the essential policy of the opposition stands out even more boldly before the public eye now than when first exhibited in the Chicago platform.

Loyal men can congratulate themselves not only upon this clearness of issue between war and peace, but upon the development of the fact that this issue is indeed no other than Union or Disunion. The comments of the public men and public presses of the South upon the Chicago platform have put it beyond all doubt that the rebels, at this stage of the war, will take no peace except on the basis of Confederate independence. Even the public men of the South who are the least violent, like A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, have said that they would only countenance such a reconstruction as would secure the sovereign rights of the States, including the right of secession at discretion; and this, of course, is nothing but a disunion principle. The rebel leaders and newspaper organs have not concealed their anxiety for the election of McClellan, but yet have practiced no deceit by pretending that McClellan's election would contribute to the restoration of the old Union. Had they chosen to dissimulate, professing a readiness to take up with the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, they might have supplied the Northern supporters of McClellan with very available electioneering capital. We give them credit for abstaining from all such hypocrisy. They have universally admitted that peace by negotiation involves separation, or at the very least, the establishment of the right to separate—confirming to the letter every averment of the Union party on that point. These Southern developments, during the two months, have thus contributed greatly to give sharpness and exactitude to the issue now to be decided.

The Union party desires nothing more. It is completely ready for the decision of the people. It has no fear of the result. In spite of the diabolical robbery of the votes of the freemen who have gone to fight the rebellion, it has an absolute confidence of an overwhelming majority for the suppression of the rebellion by force, and the salvation of the nation. Like Ajax, it has only asked for light. That secured, it will fell all Northern faction, sedition and treason at a blow.

The Projected Frauds—A Warning.

The great reliance of the Democratic leaders is still upon the fraudulent vote. Even yet they hope to be able to use it to a large extent. This they expect to do mainly in the large cities of the North. Notwithstanding the exposure of the gigantic and outrageous army fraud, and notwithstanding the startling effect it has had upon the country, the more reckless and unscrupulous Copperheads are still determined that they shall not be baulked in their nefarious scheme of thwarting the popular will by fraudulent votes. Their scheme, as the evidence before the court-military has shown, was carefully planned, adroitly managed, and came very near to a successful consummation at the first effort. It went so far that it is feared it will even yet be difficult to prevent thousands of manufactured votes from getting into the ballot-boxes of this and other cities. This State, at all events, they are determined to carry by any means, however infamous—though the shrewder of them have now given up all hope of carrying the country and electing their Presidential candidate. It was the State of New-York for which the army frauds were originally manufactured; and nowhere that there is yet the shadow of a chance to use them will they fail to make every possible effort to do so.

If these schemes are altogether and everywhere upset, it will only be by the most vigilant, vigorous and persistent effort from now until the day of election—or, rather, until the night of the day of election. It is not merely the duty of the public authorities and the party authorities to see to this matter; but it is the duty of every voter. We conjure all good citizens in every district of this city, and in every city of the State, to do faithfully each his share in exposing and thwarting this awful iniquity, this atrocious assault upon the public rights and liberties, this foul and murderous stab at the perpetuity and existence of American institutions.

The War Democracy.—The great demonstration of the patriotic War Democracy on Tuesday night is producing a powerful effect among the Democrats of this city. The movement was in the hands of men who were of the highest repute, and their position in the Democratic party in other and better days was such as to give them, now as well as then, a large popular control. The Copperheads have undertaken to abuse these men personally and malignantly. They vituperate them as they vituperate all who are not on the side of Jeff. Davis. They attack them as ferociously as they assail the President and Generals of the Union. But it has little effect on the intelligent men who were members of the old Democratic party. They see the absurdity of the foul assaults, in the name of Democracy, upon men like Cutting, Dix, Webb, Stewart, Roosevelt, Taylor, Whiting and Coddington, by Copperhead malignants and factious fag-ends. But let them assail and malign, and they will find out on election day how much they have gained by it.

Brooklyn War Democracy.—There is, we hear, an odd mixture of fury and consternation among the leading partisans of Peace-Secesh-Vallandigham Democracy, in Brooklyn, at the prospect of dangerous defection from their ranks. The War Democracy there, too, cannot swallow Chicago and surrender, and boldly say so. They hold a meeting to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; and if it is anything like the Cooper Institute meeting on Tuesday last, it will be well worth attending. Sickles and Pierrepont will doubtless say something worth hearing. The leaders of the Peace Democracy in Brooklyn are already much frightened, and have lost their temper. They are engaged in personally abusing and berating their elder brethren who go for Union and for the war to sustain it, but the peace men do not vouchsafe a word in answer to their arguments.

The New and Desperate Rebel Scheme.

It seems to be daily becoming more probable that the South will raise an army of slaves, and will try next campaign to do with 300,000 blacks, what a million of whites have failed to do—establish the independence of the Confederacy. This will at once carry the war into a new phase, and present it to us in an entirely novel light.

If there were any further acknowledgment of the failure of the rebellion needed, it would be found in this. In putting 300,000 slaves under arms, the South says, in plain terms, "We rose for the preservation and perpetuation of slave society; we give that up; you have emancipated most of our slaves; we emancipate the rest ourselves. The end which we now propose to ourselves is simply and singly Southern independence."

What the South is now fighting for, therefore, is the establishment of the Confederacy not as a slave society, but as a free one; in other words, to detach half this continent from the jurisdiction of the United States Government, without reference to the form of political or social organization which is to exist on it afterward; and as its white population has been too much weakened to effect this object, it proposes to accomplish it by the aid of an army of negroes, dragged against their will from the plantation to the field of battle. To this complexion it has come at last.

What the North has now between it and peace is an army of negro slaves, bought like cattle for service, and fighting under the lash. We think this news ought to send a thrill of joy through the whole country. After having done and dared so much, after having met and frustrated a most desperate attempt made by one of the most warlike races in the world, to found a slave empire on our soil, we are hardly likely to lay down our arms, now that the integrity of the Union is threatened by an army of purchased blacks. What the masters have tried in vain the slaves shall certainly not accomplish. "We have despised Catiline's sword; we shall certainly not quail before yours." If there were any shrinking now, the dead who perished in the fiercest of the struggle would mock us from their graves.

The Sixth District.

Mr. Manierre's withdrawal restores harmony of action to the Union party in the Eighth District, and renders the election of Mr. W. E. Dodge reasonably certain. In the Sixth District the party is still divided.

Col. Hawkins has published a card offering to withdraw from the canvass, if Mr. Raymond will do the same, in favor of some third man to be put in nomination. This proposition was submitted to the State Executive Committee two days ago. But it seemed to them perfectly clear that the only effect of such a step would be to surrender the district to the Opposition. The time for carrying out such an arrangement was deemed too short. Both conventions must be got together, and they might have just as much difficulty in agreeing upon a candidate as they did before. But even if they did not, there was not time enough left to organize a canvass for any new man. For these reasons the proposition was declined by the State Committee. The reasons which were deemed conclusive by them *then*, have two-fold force now. There are but two working days left—and every man knows that it would scarcely be possible to print, fold and distribute the ballots within that time,—to say nothing of the general canvass of the new candidate's merits and claims. The soldiers' vote, of course, would be thrown away.

The only course left is for one of the two candidates to withdraw, or for both to run. The efforts made to decide which of the two ought to withdraw, having regard to the interests of the Union party in the district, have already been fully stated. They were all made by Mr. Raymond and his friends; and unless we entirely misunderstand the public judgment, they are universally regarded as having been all that could be asked at their hands. We see nothing to be gained at any further attempts at an adjustment. The voters of the district must decide the question for themselves.

On the vote, a year ago, the district gave 726 Union majority. Two Democratic candidates are now in the field, Elijah Ward and Eli P. Norton. The chances, therefore, are in favor of one of the Union nominees.

"Degenerate Sons."

There is coming a day, centuries hence, when all these tremendous events through which we are now passing, will stand forth in the broad light of history. Then, when as we may confidently believe, one Republican Empire shall hold the whole continent from the Arctic to the Isthmus, with almost unnumbered human beings in the enjoyment of such liberty and such prosperity as the world had never seen, with South as well as North, filled with free and happy communities, and all classes and races equal before the law, the youth of the country will study this grand revolution with even more interest than we now read the records of the war of Independence or study the history of the great French revolution.

They will hear how the great Republic paused, as it were, in the very outset of its career, and by a few years, short in time, but long in suffering and agony, threw off the great burden on its progress, and established for a thousand years of glorious success, its national existence. They will read with ever new emotions, of the losses of priceless lives, and of the desolation of half a continent, patiently borne for the sake of the best interests of liberty, justice and nationality, to be secured to the remotest posterity. The names which thrill us now with the news of victories—Grant and Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan and many another—will then be household words, immortalized in tradition and song.

But History executes stern judgment. She forgets the petty squabbles, the party fame of the day. She will judge the actors in our Revolution, especially in their relation to the great questions of morality which belong to all time. Our "heroes" of a political party, our time-serving demagogues, all the little men who now strut on the stage of affairs, will be utterly forgotten. At that distant day, Slavery will be as much a thing of the past as the Inquisition is now in Germany, or gladiatorial shows in Italy—a feature of ancient barbarism and ignorance. But in their relation to the great struggle for its destruction, all public men will then be judged. It is not too much to say that, apart from his high position in this great Revolution, the single Act of Emancipation will make President Lincoln's name longer beloved and revered than that of any other name in this century. It will be asked, then, about every political and public man, how he stood in reference to that great Wrong which outlasted the barbarism to which it belonged, and to overthrow which a nation was in mortal conflict. Especially will the students of history ask it in regard to those honored names which are associated with struggles against oppression in our earliest history, and with the very foundation of the Republic.

It need not be said that most of our historic names are represented in the army at this time, and are associated with the party of Union and Liberty. There is one marked exception, however—so marked as to attract public attention even amid much more important events; we allude to the position and recent utterances of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in New-York and New-London.

While the intellect and culture of the country are almost entirely on the other side; while every family honored by a heroic past, is more honored by its sufferings for the national cause now; while all the most advanced and humane minds the world over, publicly sympathize with the efforts and objects of the Union and Republican party, this gentleman, a scholar, and representing the most honored name among the Puritan Fathers, is found siding with such men as Wood and Vallandigham, and upholding, in the broad light of the nineteenth century such a declaration as the Chicago Platform! The student of history hereafter will hear with profound surprise that the purest of the New-England Puritans, in the great crisis of his country's history, placed himself on the side of oppression against the party of liberty, excusing slavery, misrepresenting its opponents, urging a base compromise and a peace which would have wrecked liberty and country together, condemning that legislation which will be the admiration of all time, and throwing the influence of an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and of a name most respected for its association with the upholding of human rights, on the side of the most base, cowardly, reactionary and oppressive party, which would willingly see the whole North beneath a slave oligarchy. We can imagine how that stern old Puritan, the English Winthrop, who was ready to choose a wilderness for conscience sake, would frown on this unworthy position of his descendant in defence of the pro-slavery movement.

To have a name henceforth linked with the defence of slavery and with hostility to one's country in her sorest hour of need, is no enviable reputation. To associate Wood and Winthrop, is as if Roman history should have given us a descendant of Cato with Catiline, or English annals a Hampden among the Jacobite conspirators of the last century.

One can understand how unreflecting, ignorant men, acting for the immediate present, may be beguiled into the support of the Copperhead policy. But for a scholar, a man of culture, learned in the history of various countries and ages, to believe in the Pro-slavery Democracy, is a fact difficult to explain. Mr. Winthrop is familiar with Italy and with Roman history. He knows that what wasted that rich peninsula, what produced the miasmatic campagna and broke up the Roman Empire into countless fragments, was Slavery. He has read how it debauched people and rulers, wasted the land and prepared the way for tyrants and foreign conquerors. He has studied the long history of the German Confederacy, and knows what a harvest of woes to a mighty people has been brought by disunion and the doctrine of the sovereignty of petty States and a loose confederacy. And yet he would now give slavery a new lease of life on this continent, stop the war for the Union, and admit that fatal armistice and peace which will be the sure precursors of a disorganization of all the States. He stands in effect on the platform of Slavery and Disunion. How he can reconcile his position with his reason, his knowledge, or his conscience, we do not seek to know. We regret it most for his own sake and the sake of a noble, historic name.

Prospects of the Canvass.

The following is from the Rochester *Union*:

"We now have *positive* evidence of the abandonment of Indiana by the Republicans, and their hopeless view of Connecticut. Raymond is telegraphing speakers booked for the West to *let Indiana go and hasten to Connecticut!* Of this there is no question!"

The *Union* subsequently explains that this information was procured from a private dispatch or letter of Mr. R. If the *Union* read this purloined letter through, he learned that the reason for recalling speakers from Indiana was because that *State was considered perfectly safe*. No further efforts there were considered necessary. Neither the *Union* nor anybody else has seen any letter or dispatch from Mr. Raymond intimating, directly or indirectly, that Indiana was to be "abandoned," or that the Union men are "hopeless" in Connecticut. *Both* those States will give large majorities for Lincoln and Johnson.

Ninth Assembly District.—In the Ninth District (Sixteenth Ward) Samuel C. Reed is the regular Union and Citizen's candidate for the Assembly. He is a gentleman of ability and character, and has already served the district ably and acceptably for one term, and deserves the vote of every Union man. His nomination was indorsed by the German Republican organization on Thursday night. Mr. Lamont, who is also a candidate, was put in nomination by the so-called Draper organization, but at a subsequent meeting his nomination was withdrawn and that of Mr. Reed was confirmed. There ought to be no doubt as to the regularity of Mr. Reed's nomination, and no hesitation about supporting him.

Election Frauds.

It is well understood that frauds and cheating on a bold and unparalleled scale, in the coming election, are contemplated and determined on by the enemies of the Union in our midst, and the State General Committee, Room No. 17 Astor-House, invite all friends of the Union to communicate any cases which may require especial attention. Hundreds of fraudulent votes may, by timely care, be kept from the ballot-box, and every false vote suppressed is one Union gain. Let all for three days be vigilant, and here help on the good cause our brave boys are battling for at the front.

The First Congressional District.—The Union Convention, held at Jamaica yesterday, nominated by acclamation Hon. Henry G. Stebbins for the short term vacancy, occasioned by Mr. Stebbins' resignation. The bold and independent course of Mr. Stebbins, and the reasons which induced him to cut loose from the peace-at-any-price influences of the Chicago Platform, should now receive a hearty indorsement from the War Democracy and all other Union men of that District. With proper effort, he may be returned to finish the term which he has so honorably begun.

THE UNION ARMIES.

Splendid Results of Volunteering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, says that on the first day of October we had received under the last call over one hundred and twenty thousand volunteers, and he had been informed by authority to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft, when completed, would furnish all the men that would be needed for the war.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

THE PAYMENT OF FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.

Paymaster J. A. G. Baker, of Missouri, who has been so energetic and capable in assisting the New-York Union Agency in facilitating New-York soldiers in voting, has been, since yesterday morning, actively engaged in paying off furloughed soldiers the month's advanced pay ordered yesterday by the War Department. The homeward bound veterans are being rapidly paid off, and will give a good account of themselves at the ensuing election.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. Casey and Gen. Eaton, Commissary General U. S. A., and several other regular army officers, who have never voted before, sent their votes for the Union home to-day, through the Union agency in this city.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: John Tyson, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; Henry Bansler, Company B, Sixty-first Infantry; John A. Thaw, Company A, First Artillery; W. Dawson, Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

GEN. BUTLER.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. Butler, who left this city yesterday for New York, has gone there to assume temporarily the command of the Eastern Department, in place of Gen. Dix, who will, however, be retained in the Department to act in conjunction with Gen. Butler.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Lieut.-Col. Murphy, of the Seventh New-York Artillery, who was arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of being implicated in the election frauds, has been released on parole.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary Frederick Seward, left the city this morning for their homes.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan for Tuesday and Wednesday, as reported to the Treasury Department, amounts to $718,000.

Mr. Belmont's Bet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The method taken by Mr. Belmont (in the note published in your paper of yesterday) is more ingenious than manly. The terms of his proposition looked at from the point of view occupied by men of ordinary ideas of the duty of Americans, are simply ridiculous. Mr. Belmont knows, as well as any one possessing the least spark of intelligence, that Mr. Lincoln will be elected as sure as there will be daylight on Tuesday next. He also knows, that if, after the election, the Democratic party hold themselves true to the principles of democratic government, and in good faith acquiesce in the expressed will of the majority of their countrymen—or even if their support of the Government be not all that real patriotism would suggest, but simply a *negative* support, then the war which has been forced upon us, will be speedily brought to an issue, and the integrity of the Union, for which so many brave hearts have bled, will be forever secured.

If, however, the *so called* Democratic party think that it is patriotic and just, and consistent with a republican form of government, to follow the example of the Southern leaders in 1860, and attempt to destroy the country, the moment they fail to obtain over it exclusive control, then, of course, the war may be prolonged to an indefinite extent. From *this* stand-point Mr. Belmont may possibly know the chances of the bet he offers, and if so, its terms are not ridiculous but atrocious.

AMERICAN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

Look at the Signatures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of soldiers' proxies to the importance of scrutinizing carefully the signatures to affidavits sent them with what purport to be soldiers votes. There is no doubt a gigantic scheme is on foot to make innocent and well-meaning proxies cast votes the very reverse of what the soldiers for whom they act, would send to the ballot box. I saw yesterday an envelope which purported to enclose a soldier's vote, the affidavit upon which was duly filled out, and purported to have been executed before competent authority, but when we came to the signature, *the name commenced with the wrong letter of the alphabet!* But for this discrepancy, the ballots would have been cast as a soldier's vote, without any suspicion on the part of the proxy that it was fraudulent; and yet, when his attention was called to that point, and he compared the handwriting of the signature with that of his friend, *that* also showed most conclusively that the document was a forgery. Let every proxy, then, look carefully at the signature of the affidavit, and compare it with the known handwriting of the soldier from whom it purports to come. It is about the only way which the law affords of detecting fraudulent votes and forged affidavits.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. P. HOW,
No. 81 Hicks-street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Rigoletto" was given here very acceptably last evening. It had evidently been rehearsed with much care, and the result was a general and very agreeable air of completeness in the representation. Signor MASTRIANI's *Duke* is certainly the best effort he has yet made. From the opening cabalotta to the jaunty air of the last scene, he was thoroughly admirable. We have never heard the quality and strength of his remarkable voice to greater advantage. Signor BELLINI was good as the Court jester, acting and singing (a little hoarsely, however,) with equal spirit. The smaller parts were well distributed, and the chorus and orchestra, under Mr. MAERTZER's direction, were thoroughly efficient. Mme. MORENSI's *Magdalena* was a very capital rendering of that small but important part.

The interest of the evening centred on Mrs. VAN ZANDT, a lady who has already made a favorable impression as a concert singer, and who as *Gilda* made her first appearance on the operatic stage last evening. Mrs. VAN ZANDT possesses every requisite for the profession she has selected, and will undoubtedly become one of its best American ornaments. Her voice is a soprano, of good calibre and cultivation, marred in its delivery last evening by frequent timidity, but evidently of sufficient power even for the Academy. Mme. VAN ZANDT was received with much favor by the audience. Her *début* was a complete success. There will be a grand matinée to-day—"Lucrezia Borgia."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York takes place to-night, at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The instrumental features of the programme are: 1. Eroica Symphony, by BEETHOVEN. 2. Les Preludes, by LISZT. 3. Overture to "Oberon," by WEBER. 4. MENDELSSOHN'S concerto for violin, played by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. 5. LISZT's transcription from "Faust," played by Mr. S. B. MILLS. The last rehearsal takes place at 10 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—"Nos Alliés," comedy by M. P. MERCIER, will be given here to-night; also a one act vaudeville.

Fine Arts.

Miss HOSMER's statue of "Zenobia," which held its own amid the art treasures of the World's Fair of 1862, and was indeed one of the sculptured gems of the Great London Exhibition, has arrived in this country, and will shortly be exhibited at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is probably the most important work ever executed in marble by a lady. Miss HOSMER is a native of Massachusetts.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—Mr. POWELL'S great picture of PERRY changing his flag will shortly be exhibited in New-York. SHEDDON'S new gallery has been secured for it.

CARPENTER'S EMANCIPATION PICTURE.—CARPENTER'S fine painting of the President and his Cabinet will be removed after to-day. No good Union man, no lover of freedom, should neglect seeing it. At the Crayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

ENGRAVING.—One of the best library portraits of ABRAHAM LINCOLN we have yet seen is that published by E. D. MARCHANT, after an original picture painted in 1863 by the same gentleman, and now in possession of the Union League of Philadelphia. It gives the peculiarly genial yet earnest expression of the Chief Magistrate's features with much fidelity; and, in other respects, is a meritorious work of art. It has been engraved by JOHN SARTAIN, of Philadelphia.

The Sixth Congressional District.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District:

I feel it my duty to reply to the following statement of Col. HAWKINS, in his card in this morning's *Tribune*:

"*Second.* After the referee acting in my behalf had proposed to withdraw his candidate, if Mr. RAYMOND's would do the same, and after another offer had been made to decide upon a third referee by drawing names from a hat, Mr. RAYMOND's referee then said: '*I cannot enter into any arrangement which will jeopard the chances of my candidate.*' After this *astounding assertion*, which showed conclusively that Mr. RAYMOND was to be a candidate under any and all circumstances, of course it became impossible for my referee to accept any third party recommended by Mr. RAYMOND's referee or his friends."

Col. H. has been misinformed. I have said no such thing to his referee, or to any other person, at any time. His referee, among other things, proposed to put the names of JOHN T. DENNY and GEORGE W. BLUNT into a hat and draw one of them out for the third man—it being understood that Mr. DENNY was committed to Col. H.; and to this proposition to decide the question by lot, I called his attention to the fact that gambling for nominations, by our adversaries, was censured by our friends last year; that I did not consider it a proper mode; that if I represented the interest of ——, I might, perhaps, gamble for his chance, but I could not agree to submit Mr. RAYMOND to any 4-11-44 decision, especially as that mode was not within our power; that we were referees on a question of judgment, not chance, and I then read to him Col. H.'s letter to Mr. RAYMOND, as to selecting a third man.

At our final interview, Col. H.'s referee mentioned Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT as one of those who had personally told Col. H. that he ought to withdraw, and said, "Now I would not make the proposition I made to you before, to put the names of JOHN T. DENNY and GEORGE W. BLUNT into a hat and draw out one." It may be this statement of his referee that has been repeated to Col. H. as having been made by me, and has thus misled him. E. C. BENEDICT.

Who Has Not Heard of White, the Hatter? No. 216 Broadway, where Hats of the latest styles, durable and cheap. Furs in great variety, and Military Goods of every description, can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for Dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

White China and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent less than any store in the city, at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th avs., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never would their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 326 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Byrne's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in bottles only, by all druggists.

Hotel and Family Mangles from $20 to $50, Nos. 4 and 10 Liberty-place, New-York. J. G. WEST.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y., 1620 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity Wishing Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Oregon State Fair just closed.

Articles of real merit are worth their value. Such is the case with Burnett's Preparation.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.

"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

Not a Dye, but a Restorer of Color and PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
It is complete within itself; no other dressing or accompaniment of any kind being necessary to secure these desirable results.
1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-street, Philada., and at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—VORIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. G. S. Gilbert, GEO. H. BALDWIN and AMANDA M., daughter of V. S. Voris, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARRINGTON—BOWEN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 4, by Rev. J. Romeyne Berry, D. D., of the Third R. D. Church, Jersey City, Mr. E. D. C. HARRINGTON and Miss SARAH J. BOWEN, both of New-York.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

MARVIN—MORROW.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Peter Stryker, of New-York city, ROBERT CROWELL MARVIN and HANNAH A., daughter of George Morrow, Esq., all of Bergen, N. J. No cards.

RANDOLPH—BAYARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. William Herbert Norris, JOHN F. RANDOLPH, Surgeon U. S. Army, and VIRGINIA DASHIELL, daughter of Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New-Jersey.

ROLLINS—BOWMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Henry A. Coit, Lieut. JAMES H. ROLLINS, U. S. A., and EULALIE, eldest daughter of Col. A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.

DIED.

BRUSH.—Near the City of Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George C. Brush, and daughter of Selah Strong, Esq.

Her remains will be conveyed to Comac, L. I. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday,) after the arrival of the morning train for this city.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 4, WILBUR RICHARDSON, youngest child of Emily A. and L. M. Bacon, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 256 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM B. DRAKE, aged 56 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, (not from his brother-in-law's, as erroneously stated in Friday's *Herald*,) No. 209 West 43d st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HERRING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, GEORGE, son of James and Emily C. Herring, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend his funeral services, from No. 240 Carlton-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

IMLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, ELIZABETH W. STOUT, wife of Joseph M. Imlay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., without further notice.

JONES.—At Winchester, Va., on Sunday, Oct. 30, from wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, Major EDWARD JONES, 64th N. Y. H. Artillery, eldest son of Jabez and Sally Jones, of Somers, N. Y., aged 25 years.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Johnston, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 622 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley, Scotland, papers please copy.

MILLET.—On board steamer *Cassandra*, JAMES C. MILLET, Commissary 11th N. Y. V. Cavalry, Scott's Nine Hundred, on Sunday, Oct. 23, in the service of his country—buried at sea Oct. 24—the eldest son of William E. and Mary B. Millet.

MCCAIN.—In Hoboken, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3 WM. MCCAIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from his late residence, No. 311 Willow-st., Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUDGETT.—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 4, ELIZA M., wife of B. F. Mudgett, aged 38 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Park-av., corner of 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 4, MARY, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Mary Martin, of Orange, N. J.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

MCMILLAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, SARAH FOX, beloved wife of George McMillan, aged 45 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 Tillary-st., corner of Stanton, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Thus has passed away,
We trust, to realms of endless day,
An affectionate wife,
A fond mother,
And a devoted friend.

SCHAFER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JOSEPHINE MARIE, second daughter of John F. and Anna Schafer, aged 9 years, of scarlet fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 34 Tompkins-place, at 2 o'clock to-day, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

TAPPEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, Mrs. JANE ANN TAPPEN, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, for interment.

TILFORD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JAMES A TILFORD, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 95 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAIL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Plainfield, N. J., ELISA C., wife of Mahlon Vail, and daughter of the late Joseph Prescott Boyle, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, aged 41 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, 5th inst.

VAN DOLSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, GARRET VAN DOLSEN, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church at Charleston, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. His remains will be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK,
Designed and Manufactured expressly for the Principal Cities in the Union,
IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL,
Comprising the largest and best assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
WINTER CLOTHING.
The entire Stock will be offered at the Warerooms of
AMOS CLARK,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
FOR TWENTY DAYS,
AT PRICES LESS THAN THE MATERIAL ALONE WOULD NOW COST.
Our goods are manufactured of the finest materials, expressly for CITY TRADE,
and are entirely different from that offered by other wholesale houses, and the advantages are apparent when compared in STYLE, MAKE AND QUALITY,
with goods made for Western and Country trade.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited, and the examination will repay all who are in want of Clothing.
SALE TO CONTINUE FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 97 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. P. B. BALDWIN,
The largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FUR NITURE.
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to be *especially identified*.

Adams Henry	Eddy Wm E	McCroberts Edward
Adler Jacob	Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st	McDonell James, 2d-av
Addison John	Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th-st	McMann Patrick
Ball Capt J W	Fox John	Naigreen Paul
Baron Charles	Graf Barber	O'Brien James, 2d-av
Beckwith John	Gready Dum, Washington-st	Otten Henry
Beckhard Martin	Haas Dr, 2d-st	Prain William, West Broadway
Bick Peter	Hargrove James	Purcell John
Bowen William, Bond-st	Hatton Thomas	Ray Chas
Burns John, Washington-st	Hegan Patrick, 7th-av	Ress John
Burghardt Kaphler	Hoog Peter	Rettig Wm, 44th-st
Butts Henry	Hiler Moses H	Ross John
Byrnes Martin, 22d Ward	Hughes Henry	Schmidt, Forsyth-st
Camp Weldon	Hunt Thomas, 3d-av	Shaffer William
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st	Hye Thomas	Shanley Michael
Collins Thomas, Oak-st	Jones Jeri	Salz Lewis
Conklin Jerry W	Knox James K	Smith Caleb
Deely Michael	Larkins Felix, 8th Ward	Stokley John
Delaney James, 21st Ward	Lee James	Stoeschler Louis, Leonard-st
Demsey W	Link Martin	Sucken August
Dimline Johann	Lodwick Thomas	Sullivan John B
Dempey C, 28th-st	Mack William, Chambers-st	Tracy John
Dermody Edward	Marr Larrie	Taylor James W
Denny Thomas D, 18th-st	Murdock John	Teichman Isaac, 35th-st
Dowling Thomas, 12th-st	Martin Michel, Bridget Mehoney	Thompson Patrick
Eaton John R	Moore Michael, Mulberry-st	Vautz Sagne
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st		Van Ornan Jacob P
		Watson Jerry
		Wilson Thomas, Cherry-st

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—5,000 works, standard authors, half calf, half price; 10,000 medical books, cheapest place to buy in the city; 10,000 photographic albums, magnificent, at our price; 100,000 books, education, science, &c., at your price; 500,000 scrap prints, photographic pictures, at any price. LEGGATT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING NUMBER.
THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE
FOR
NOVEMBER—NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
I. The Red River Campaign.
II. A New Gunpowder.
III. Popular Extravagance—its remedies and their limitations.
IV. Enigma.
V. How We Get Supper.
VI. Early Lake Navigation.
VII. Our Poor Mother Tongue.
VIII. Love and Loyalty—No. IV.
IX. "Keep Step with the Music of Union." (Poetry.)
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editor's Special Department.
Foreign and International—Correspondence—Military Notes and Queries—Official Intelligence for the War and Navy Departments—The Army—Regular Navy—Volunteer Navy.
For sale by all newsdealers. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.
C. B RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

PROSPECTUS AND ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, will shortly begin the publication of a new Juvenile Magazine, entitled
OUR YOUNG FOLKS;
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
EDITED BY
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
LUCY LARCOM.

The staff of contributors will include many of the most popular writers of juvenile works in America and in England.
CAPTAIN MAYNE REID will write regularly for it stories of adventure, similar in captivating interest to those absorbing narratives, "The Desert Home," "The Plant Hunters," "The Forest Exiles," etc.
J. T. TROWBRIDGE, the editor, who is well known as the author of "Father Brighthopes," and other charming and popular Juveniles, will contribute to every number. He will begin in the first number a story for boys, entitled "Andy's Adventures."
GAIL HAMILTON and LUCY LARCOM, the Associate Editors, will preside over that portion of the magazine especially designed for girls, and in addition to their editorial supervision, will write regularly each month.
MR. AND MRS. AGASSIZ will supply for every number of the first volume a paper on Natural History, with illustrations.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will contribute to each number, commencing with a charming story, entitled "Hum, the Son of Bus."
"CARLETON," author of "My Days and Nights on the Battle-field," will begin in the first number a tale of battle adventure, with the title "Winning his Way," in which he will trace the career of a young soldier, and show how promotion is earned by valor and energy.
DR. DIO LEWIS, author of "The New Gymnastics," will furnish entertaining and valuable chapters on Out-Door and In-Door Gymnastics and Sports.
EDMUND MORRIS, author of "Ten Acres Enough," will write several articles on Farming for Boys.
EDMUND KIRKE will write regularly, contributing to the first number a most interesting reminiscence of Southern experience, entitled "The Little Prisoner."
"AUNT FANNY," the eminently successful writer of Juvenile Books, will be a constant contributor.
Mr. LONGFELLOW, Mr. WHITTIER, and Professor HOLMES will frequently furnish appropriate poems.
In addition to the writers named above, regular contributions will be furnished by
RICHARD H. STODDARD, author of "Adventures in Fairy Land."
HORACE E. SCUDDER, author of "Dream Children."
GRACE GREENWOOD, editor of "The Little Pilgrim."
THE AUTHOR OF THE "Little Susy" Books.
MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of "Faith Gartney."
MISS MARIA S. CUMMINS, author of "The Lamplighter."
MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD.
MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT, and others.
Engagements are also in progress with several other writers of celebrity, whose names will be duly announced. Many of the most prominent contributors to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will lend their aid in making the magazine acceptable to the young people.

ILLUSTRATIONS.
Every number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contain capital pictures, drawn and engraved by our best artists. The valuable aid of Mr. Darley has been secured, and the first number will be enriched by designs from his pencil. A finely engraved steel portrait of some popular author will be given in the first number of each volume. The portrait in the opening number will be that of Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby."
The publishers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will endeavor to furnish to their young readers a magazine whose monthly visits shall be expected with pleasure. They will coöperate with the editors in procuring for OUR YOUNG FOLKS whatever is excellent and original in
STORIES AND SKETCHES,
BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND POETRY,
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,
OUTDOOR AND INDOOR SPORTS,
GAMES AND PUZZLES,
and every variety of miscellany, entertaining and instructive, serious and comic. They are confident that a magazine conducted on the plan which they propose will supply a want long felt in the households of our land.

SIZE AND STYLE.
The size of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will be that of the *Cornhill Magazine*, or somewhat more than two-thirds the size of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Each number will contain not less than sixty-four pages. The magazine will be electrotyped from new and beautiful type, and handsomely printed at the University Press, Cambridge.

TERMS.
SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS—$2 a year. Single Numbers, 20 cents.
CLUBS—Three Copies for $5; Five Copies for $8; Ten Copies for $15; Twenty Copies for $30; and an extra Copy gratis to the person forming the Club of Twenty.
POSTAGE—The postage must be paid by the person subscribing.
CLUBBING WITH THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY—The *Atlantic* ($4 a year) and *Our Young Folks* ($2 a year) will be sent together to one address for $5.
☞ All subscriptions are payable in advance.

SPECIMEN COPIES
of the First Number will be sent to any address, as soon as published, for Ten Cents each. The First Number will be issued December 1, bearing date January, 1865.
All letters respecting the Magazine should be addressed to the Publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH
invite the attention of the trade and the public to their list of
ATTRACTIVE BOOKS,
which will be issued on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.
ROB ROY, THE OUTLAW.
THE ADVENTURES OF ROB ROY. By JAMES GRANT, author of "Dick Rodney," &c., &c. With six full-page illustrations. 16mo.
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LIFE IN THE WOODS. A Boy's Narrative of the Adventures of a Settler's Family in Canada. Edited by JOHN C. GEIKIE. With full-page illustrations. 16mo.
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JACK IN THE FORECASTLE; Or, Incidents in the Early Life of Hawser Martingale. By the author of "Tales of the Ocean," &c., &c., &c. Illustrated with eight engravings. 12mo.
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POEMS AND TRAGEDIES. By Sir THOMAS NOON TALFOURD. A new Edition. 16mo.
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THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. The text carefully restored according to the first editions; with introductions, notes, original and selected, and a Life of the Poet. By Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON. In eleven volumes. Cabinet size, tinted paper.
"*"A new and unique Edition. The neatest, most convenient, and most desirable edition published in America. It is put up in every variety of style, to suit the taste of the purchaser.
CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers.
Successors to CROSBY & NICHOLS, in the Wholesale and Publishing Department.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
REFERENCE BOOK
FOR 1865.
WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW EDITION OF "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, and have thus had unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains nearly 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. Those not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is accorded to subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.
The ratings are all made upon actual data, furnished in detail by our records, the contents of which extend over a period of twenty-three years, and are two-fold in character—one indicating pecuniary resources, the other mercantile credit. The holders of the book will receive prompt notification of all important or material changes in style or rating.
The utmost care has been taken to produce a work which will be both creditable to ourselves and useful to subscribers, and we confidently present it to the business community as superior in every respect to anything of the kind hitherto attempted.
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MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

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THE TAILOR BOY.
The story opens with the wreck of the "Nautilus," and is of thrilling interest throughout.
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For sale by every Bookseller and Newsman, and by the Publishers.
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New editions of the following famous books:
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THE NEW BOOK,
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The interest in this volume is already so great that dealers will feel safe in making their orders quite large.
ALSO, NEARLY READY,
THE THREE SCOUTS.
By the author of "Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls, one as first-class cook; understands her business; would assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing or assist with children; they have the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED–A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required; can be seen at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress, or would do general housework; no objection to go in the country; seven years' city reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED–BY A TIDY GIRL, NOT AFRAID OF work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, or would do chamberwork and waiting; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED–BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, sacks and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 151 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED–A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a respectable young woman, as general housemaid; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 West 31st-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as general houseworker or laundress. Call at No. 55 8th-av., second floor.

SAN FRANCISCO.–A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 21.

MALES.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; is thoroughly competent, and can can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address D. N., at Wright's saddlery, No. 305 6th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper, by a young man of experience, and who can furnish good recommendations from last employer and others. Address "C," No. 37 Park Row, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WNNTED–A BOY IN A STORE; ONE WHO IS active, polite and intelligent, and who can write a good plain hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with age and reference, MERCHANT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A PLAIN COOK TO GO UP THE Hudson River in a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer; an American or German preferred; a good home will be given. Apply No. 4 Cooper Institute, at J. H. SACKETT, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who understands his business; good reference from his last employer; can be seen in the city at any time. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* office.

WANTED–FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDers, at Jessup & Moore's Paper Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED–BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the management and driving of horses; can give the best of city and country reference. Address M. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED–AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 12 Pine-st., room No. 11, after 10 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED–IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office, stating amount of salary expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
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15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough	50
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23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
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25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28	Cures Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
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30	Cures Urinary Incontinence and Wetting the Bed	50
31	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of thirty-five vials in morrocco case, and cook	10 00
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Case of Fifteen Boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book	2 50
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Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. HUMPHREYS & Co. PHILLIP LEE on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*.

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

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WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

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PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
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Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LEGACY TO A PERSON NAMED OLIVER, OR HIS ISSUE.—A person of the above name left Scotland a good many years ago, as supposed, and he, or his lawful issue, will reap much advantage if identified within a limited time. The person referred to, or his issue, will please address by post a letter or letters to Mr. R. ELLIS, W. S., Edinburgh, stating the following particulars, viz.: His full name or names; what part of Scotland he left, and when he left, and whether he left alone, or with whom he left; with whom he resided in Scotland when young, and where he went, and who are or were his relations or connections; also, his present age.

Although identification is necessary within a limited time, yet the time is not so limited as to render any personal present interview necessary, and it is not desired that any person should incur the trouble and expense of making personal application within the present year, or in the next succeeding year.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 153 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN will receive the highest prices for their cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COHN, No. 240 7th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans assorted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons are forbid trusting any one on my account without my written order.
WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16—Contains 96 acres superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE, (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE–TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

FOR SALE–AT SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES from Jersey City ferry, by horse-cars every ten minutes, a splendid mansion, consisting of parlors, dining, library, reception and ten bed-rooms, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor; water and gas throughout, together with about ½ acre of land handsomely laid out. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway, first floor.

FARM FOR SALE–ON NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, near Elizabeth and Mulford Stations; about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front; well calculated to divide and build on. Inquire of J. J. and J. D. STOUT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

FOR SALE.–HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 260; within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.–VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE–WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE–ON THE MOST EASY terms; one of the best and most desirably located; down town; favorable lease; handsomely furnished; newly renovated, and doing a full first-class money-making business.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER land and lumbering; concern in full operation; mostly white pine; large rafting and mill stream; good facilities to market; extensive saw mill, stave mill, &c.; for sale on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS IN TRENTON, N. J., for sale on most favorable terms; suitable for gentlemen's seats, or city lots; streets opened and graded, and beautiful comanding location.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD No. 18 Pine-st.

$9,000.–A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE house on West 34th-st.; also, a neat brick high-stoop house, West 39th-st.–$10,000. Both in excellent order. Possession immediately.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN–NEAT, NEW and desirably located, for sale or exchange on most favorable terms. Inquire of H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., near the houses.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–COUNTRY SEAT OF 3½ ACRES OF land, with good large dwelling house, barns, &c., 3 miles from Hunter's Point ferry. Willibe sold a bargain if applied for immediately.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE–SEVERAL WELL-LOCATED farms, near Rahway, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, Monmouth, Rockland, Westchester, Dutchess, Ontario add Chatauqua county. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

HOUSE NO. 24 CANTON-ST., BROOKLYN, fronting on City Park, to rent or sell, low; three-story and basement, brick, with every modern convenience. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, from 12 to 1, or at office, No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $12,000; house, barn, orchard, fine view of river; sold to close an estate; near a depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE–WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON–A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE–AT FLUSHING, LONG Island; first-class residence in perfect order; ample grounds and outbuildings; immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

$1,600 WILL BUY A NEAT COTTAGE on Staten Island, 3 minutes from Factville Landing; abundance of fine fruits. Address DANIEL, No. 166 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE–A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE–FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, in 33d-st., in perfect order, with every convenience. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE–SIX LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF THE 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house till May, to a good tenant and small private family, $2,500, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT–A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED large commodious mansion, within the city limits of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rockaway-av., surrounded by extensive grounds, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, stabling and outbuildings connected. Inquire on the premises, or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET–A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, near Brick Church Station, rent to May 1, $400; house contains large drawing and dining rooms, and is warmed by heater. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 16TH-ST., between Union-square and 6th-av., for 6 or 12 months. Inquire at No. 27 Wall-st., second story, between 12 M. and 2 o'clock. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO RENT OR LEASE–A PLACE suitable for the produce or commission business, in the vicinity of Washington Market preferred. Address D. N., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED–IN THE neighborhood of 14th-st. and Union-square; parlor and two bed-rooms required; French, German or Spanish family preferred. Address BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 37½ EAST 14TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let, with board, on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

WANTED–FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS SUITE of rooms, with board, in a good neighborhood, between 8th and 32d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. consisting of a large parlor and two or three sleeping-rooms, bath, &c. Address O. B., Box No. 5,339 N. Y. Post-office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, may be had in a strictly private family of four (no children,) in West 23d-st; none but those of the highest respectability need apply; to such a good opportunity offers. Address Box No. 368 Post office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN FRIENDS, tired of hotel or boarding-house life, can procure very desirable apartments in a gentleman's home; location up-town. Address M. A. A., Box No. 321 New-York Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $6 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT No. 55 East 28th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST.
Regular Catalogue sale THIS DAY, at 2 P. M., of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., consisting of trotting, carriage and work horses, coupes, phaetons, top and no top wagons, single and double harness, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER–And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:
Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington City, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys, tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A B, Guarantor.
E. F. C D, Guarantor.
——, 186-.

I hereby certify that the above-named—— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, and Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 5th inst., for the following articles, viz.:
Beeswax per pound.
Benzine per gallon.
Deck Buckets each.
Chain, 1⅜ and 2 inch per pound.
Firmer Chisels per set.
Flour of Emery per pound.
Fire Brick per set.
Brass Faucets, ¾ to 1 inch each.
Tin Funnels, assorted.
Window Glass, 11x14 to 16x20 per box.
Hawsers, 5 to 10 inch per pound.
Round Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Knives and Forks per dozen.
Lamp Black per pound.
White Lead, pure in oil, in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs per ton.
Red Lead, in oil, per pound.
Black Lead, in oil, per pound.
Litharge per pound.
Linseed Oil, raw, per gallon.
Linseed Oil, boiled, per gallon.
Palm Oil per gallon.
Lard Oil per gallon.
Oakum per pound.
Potash per pound.
Pitch per pound.
Putty, in barrels, per pound.
Sheet Gum Packing, assorted, from 1-16th to ⅜ inch per pound.
Square Rubber, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inch per pound.
Patent Dryer per pound.
Manila Rope, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per pound.
Hemp Rope, assorted, per pound.
Bell Rope per pound.
Ratlin per pound.
Wrought Spikes per pound.
Cut Spikes per pound.
Seizing Stuff per pound.
Spun Yarn per pound.
Spanish Brown, dry, per pound.
Spanish Brown, in oil, per pound.
Sand Paper, assorted, per ream.
Spirits Turpentine per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Turpentine,) per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Benzine,) per gallon.
Demar Varnish per gallon.
Shellac Varnish per gallon.
Cotton Warte, in bales, per pound.
Zinc Sheathing per pound.
Corn Brooms per dozen.
Hickory Brooms per dozen.

Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city free of expense to the United States.

Persons may offer for any article of the list.

Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed

Proposals for Quartermaster stores, and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS–PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3, P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. T. SANGER	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE,
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pitnole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES,
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.
The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1864.

ABSTRACT OF QUARTERLY REPORTS of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$93,238,657 92
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	2,202,318 20
Expense Account	1,021,569 02
Remittances and other cash items	7,640,169 14
Due from National Banks	19,965,720 47
Due from other banks	14,051,396 31
United States Bonds and other U. S. securities	108,064,496 00
Bills of other banks	4,687,727 28
Specie and other lawful money	44,801,497 20
Other items	1,434,643 76
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$86,782,802 75
Surplus Fund	2,010,286 10
Notes in circulation	45,260,504 00
Deposits	121,645,820 55
Dividends unpaid	520,715 10
Due to National Banks	20,145,449 85
Due to other banks	14,716,934 96
Profits	5,982,392 22
Other items	43,289 77
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	280 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,617.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

ELECTION.–AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held on the 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. H. JOHNSON, CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD BRIDGE, ROBERT SCHELL,
NATHANIEL E. JAMES, WILLIAM KUMBEL,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, CHARLES STANTON,
CHARLES A. COE, ABEL DENISON,
JAMES STEWART, JOSEPH W. GREENE.
JAMES P. WALLACE, ISAAC N SEYMOUR.
SAM'L H. ROKENBAUGH.
And LOWELL HOLBROOK, GEORGE W. POILLON and JOSEPH RIPLEY, Esqs., were elected Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously elected President.
Mr. John T. BANKER has been appointed Cashier, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. THOMAS L. TAYLOR.
W. H. JOHNSON, President.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N.Y.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GOLD AMALGAMATING COMPANY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank. GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY,
of Nova Scotia.
Office, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A dividend of ONE PER CENT, (1 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, Nov. 21, 1864, to Stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22 inclusive.
WM. F. SHIRLEY,
Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10. S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock, and a stated meeting at 8 o'clock.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.

The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing

TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,

and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so, as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1864.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

TO TAXPAYERS—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

Nov. 3, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, Committee on Roads.
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS.
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH S. McILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & McILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. S. McILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership of HAMILTON WOOD, Jr., and ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr., heretofore existing under the name of "The New-York Photographic Company," has been dissolved, and that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver by order of the New-York Superior Court of this date to wind up the same.
GEO. W. WINGATE,
No. 61 William-st., New-York City.
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE–A DOCTOR'S PHAETON-WAGON and sleigh, city manufacture, and in good order. Inquire at MR. GRANT'S stable, No. 7 Doughty-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
SUWO NADA..........Jayne..........Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR..........Bell..........Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR..........Knapp..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR..........Nelson..........Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA..........Jayne..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR..........Bell..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR..........Knapp..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR..........Nelson..........Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celtia*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, GROGAN, Master, will sail at noon, on SATURDAY, Nov 5, from Pier No. 47 North River. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. Letters and parcels taken at the office of the subscribers until 12 M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
I. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over twelve hundred patients. Call and examine it, Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CHARLES WINDSOR, paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last 14 years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in his cash of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery of said C. Windsor to proper authority, and $15,000 additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.
The remaining surplus of the Bank, after deducting the amount abstracted, is $472,000, or 47 per cent. on the Capital Stock.
D. H. ARNOLD,
President Mercantile Bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.
A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $80 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 24, 1862, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864.
MARY MANEY.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the following described note, as the same has been stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped. Said note was for $200, and was made by Charles T. Little and Alexander McDowell, dated April 1, 1864, payable one year after date to Annie Bacon or bearer. DATED Nov. 1, 1864.
ANNIE BACON.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. SANFORD BORIE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the lower part of the city, doing a first-rate business, with everything complete. Address A. E. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED OYSTER and dining saloon, with a good drinking bar, will be sold, including stock and fixtures; price $450. Inquire at the saloon No. 58 New Chambers-st., corner of Oak-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., in the basement.

CLOTHING STORE IN A LARGE INTERIOR town in this State; full and carefully selected; assorted stock, low rent; doing an excellent cash business, for sale at a bargain on favorable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH the above amount of capital, in an established wholesale clothing house, to take the place of one retiring. Address Box No. 109 Post-office, New-York.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
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MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MISS FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

ACCOUNTS, &c.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received at any time for instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for ladies and for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
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FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THREE VACANCIES IN THE WILTON Boarding Academy for Boys, at Wilton, Conn. Terms $50 per quarter. For particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MRS G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. J. T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or mathematics.
REFERENCES—President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; John McMullen, Esq.; Horace B. Claflin, Esq.; John E. Williams, Esq.; Geo. Bliss, Esq.
Mr. Bixby's address is No. 153 East 51st-st.

LANGUAGES. — A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish; is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No 183 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT —ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, French, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH teacher, a situation in a private school or seminary. Qualifications—English branches or mathematics. The best of reference given. Address Box A, Long Branch, N. J.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COSENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COSENS JOHNSTONE (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America) is required to APPEAR and CLAIM the PROPERTY to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone do not so appear or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the Executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property as if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

IF MR. BENSON, NATIVE OF FALMOUTH, Cornwall, England, and afterward of Glasgow, Scotland, will call on B. & P. LAWRENCE, No. 78 John-st., he will hear something to his advantage.

IF THE PARTY WHO HAS 1,000 PAIRS English russet brogans (more or less) will send his address to L. D. H., Box 135, *Times* office, he may find a purchaser.

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REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 296 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY—best bill of the season.
SATURDAY—best bill of the season.
Fun without end!
Fun without end!
Mr. J. S. CLARKE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
Jack Sheppard!
Jack Sheppard!
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Timothy Brown, Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Newton's Comedy of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Planche's Comic Drama
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
The roaring Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Comedy, Drama, Farce.
Monday, Clarke as Paul Pry; Wednesday, as Bob Tyke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
COMPLETE AND GENUINE SUCCESS
of the Comic Musical Drama, in two acts, entitled the
ROSE OF CASTILE.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC, COSTUMES and a POWERFUL CAST, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AND THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
Previous to which, the laughable farce of
POPPING THE QUESTION.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS SATURDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
of the world-famed
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACKED RIDER
JAMES MELVILLE,
with his talented family.
MR. J. BARRY.
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
On the rope, on horseback and as a danseuse.
THE TWO CONSCRIPTS—Comic Interlude.
YOUNG NICOLO on the Flying Trapeze.
M. DUVERNA—The Great Contortionist.
YOUNG CARPENTER—The Wild Rider of the West.
HERR OLMA—In his Leaps for Life.
THE MAN MONKEY—On horseback,
and a host of attractive novelties by
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.
ENTIRE CHANGE ON MONDAY.

JOHN E. OWENS' SOLON SHINGLE.
From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 4. [Editorial.]
THE BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE.—The high opinion we expressed, on its first performance, of Mr. OWENS' Solon Shingle in "The People's Lawyer," has been amply confirmed by the public. It has drawn immense throngs to the Broadway Theatre every night for ten weeks, and bids fair to be one of the principal theatrical attractions in town for some time to come. As a piece of pure character-acting, we have seen nothing superior to it since Mr. BLAKE's Jesse Rural. Its success is another proof of what we have often asserted, viz: that the public is quite as ready to appreciate high artistic merit as qualities of a lower, though more pretentious order. Noisy applause and a certain kind of eclat may doubtless be obtained by the cheapest and commonest artifices; but genuine admiration, followed by success worthy to be achieved, are the rewards only of efforts such as, at distant intervals, result in creations like that which has now made Mr. OWENS recognized among us not as a mere player, but as a finished and accomplished artist. His Solon Shingle will long be remembered as one of the glories and triumphs of the stage.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!!
FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA.
For particulars see small bills.
Public séance, 50 cents; private séance, $1.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.
NOS ALLIEES,
Comedy in 3 acts, by Pol. Mercier.
LE PETIT FILS,
Comedy vaudeville in 1 act, by M. Bayard.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."
Will remain on exhibition at Crayon Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 8th-st., until SATURDAY NIGHT, November 5, and positively no longer. Admission 25c.

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURNTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5, Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

ADVICE TO MARRIED FEMALES.—DO *not* injure your constitution by taking French Pills and Periodical Drops. None are required. If you will use Dr. MORRIS' "Female Preventive Powders," *warranted harmless and reliable*, can never fail. One month's trial will satisfy the most incredulous. Address Dr. WM MORRIS, Box No. 4,929 Post-office, New-York, inclosing $5, a case sufficient for one year will be forwarded as requested.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. RANNING'S BRACE TRUSSES, BODY BRACES, SPINAL LEVERS, WOMB BRACES, and PILE SPRINGS, applied by himself at No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; be has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
THE MOST FINISHED CANINE PERFORMANCE EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS.
JUST ENGAGED AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE
A COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
COMPRISING
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
ALL BEING SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF THEIR TRIBES.
AS THEY APPEAR IN
THEIR NATIVE WILDS AND WIGWAMS,
DRESSED IN
THEIR FULL INDIAN COSTUME,
THEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION MOST OF THE DAY AND EVENING
COMEDY, DRAMA, FARCE,
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridegman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
MORNING, at 11.
NO EXTRA CHARGE TO LECTURE-ROOM.
THE SENECA INDIANS IN THEIR SONGS, WAR DANCES, FEASTS, &c.
COMMODORE NUTT IN HIS CHARACTERISTIC ACTS.
AFTER WHICH, PROF. HUTCHINSON WILL INTRODUCE HIS
INTELLIGENT AND EDUCATED DOGS.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
COM. NUTT AND SENECA INDIANS,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
EVENING, AT 7½,
PRISONER OF SPIELBERG;
OR,
THE ZINGARO AND HIS MONKEY.
Com. NUTT, INDIANS & TRAINED DOGS.
BELLE OF THE BASEMENT,
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
AN UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TENTH WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In those greatest and
MOST FAMOUS TRIUMPHS OF THE SEASON,
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY, which continue to crowd the theatre nightly, and to excite
AN EARNEST PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1864,
and every evening during the week will be presented
FOR ANOTHER WEEK
Tom Taylor's delightful comedy
VICTIMS,
and the interesting American drama
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
in which the talented young actor Mr. THOMAS H. KNIGHT will make his first appearance at this theatre.
In preparation, a brilliant Comedy which will present MR. OWENS IN A FAMOUS NEW CHARACTER.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE
HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE
AND
GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF MAGIC.
THE
DEMON IN SCARLET,
DEMON IN SCARLET,
TRANSFIXED WITH A SWORD.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION
surpasses any feat in conjuring hitherto performed by legitimate conjurors or illegitimate spiritualists.
HELLER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S SOLOS ON THE CONCERTINA.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
Seats can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—231 season, 1864-'65. FIRST CONCERT at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. ORCHESTRAL PIECES: Beethoven's Symphony "Eroica;" Liszt's "Préludes" and Weber's "Oberon" Overture. SOLO PERFORMERS: Messrs. S. B. Mills, "Piano," and Theo. Thomas, "Violin." CONDUCTOR, CARL BERGMANN. Extra member tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the usual places. Tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert at $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. W. SPIER, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:
County..........$300
Government..........300
Total..........$600
FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:
County..........$200
Government..........200
Total..........$400
FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:
County..........$100
Government..........100
Total..........$200
HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:
For three-year recruits..........$50
For two-year recruits..........30
For one-year recruits..........20
THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.
Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

NOTICE.—YOUNG MEN DESIROUS OF JOINING a first-class Rifle Club, now forming in this city, can learn full particulars by addressing G. M., care of Mr. FERRIBE, No. 164 2d-av. All officers to be re-elected after the club is organized.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, NO. 165 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases, losses, numbers, &c.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—CHASES, BELTING, STEREOTYPE blocks, imposing stones, plate, rack, counter &c., for sale at No. 109 Nassau st., cheap; fourth floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER SEASON.
The director has the honor to inform the public and the subscribers that the Academy of Music will be closed during election week.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864,
will commence
THE REGULAR WINTER SEASON
of Italian Opera, which will extend to the 25th of December, after which the company has, by contract, to appear in other cities.
Among the prominent novelties and revivals to be produced during the next season, are Donizetti's masterwork, never yet produced in America.
DON SEBASTIANO.
and Auber's new version of his sparkling opera.
FRA DIAVOLO.
The author of this charming French opera in preparing it for the Italian stage, has not only revised and embellished the score throughout, but has contributed no less than five new numbers to the existing brilliant collection. The work has, therefore, quite the value of a fresh opera, and as such, cannot fail to interest the public. All possible advantage will be taken of the opportunities afforded for the display of an effective mise en scene, both in
DON SEBASTIANO and FRA DIAVOLO,
and for each the strongest cast has been assigned.
The series of opera, now closed, has given the public ample opportunities for estimating the ability of the new artists introduced, and discovering the general strength of the large company engaged. The director has the satisfaction to say that the leading artists, whom he introduced a few weeks ago, are now acknowledged on all sides to equal, if not to surpass, the most illustrious of their predecessors in the several roles in which they have, up to the present time, appeared. It may be worth while to state here that this is the greatest legitimate success ever obtained at an American Opera House, inasmuch as the paying public were left free to criticise, to approve or disapprove, without being prejudiced in advance by preliminary puffing and the publication of sensation biographies of the new artists.
Every precaution has been taken to prevent the seeming manufacture of applause by an interested claque, such as has been often employed in former times upon like occasions, either by managers or the artists themselves. It is with increased confidence, therefore, that the Director extends his sincere thanks for the patronage accorded to the Opera, and he anticipates that the kind reception obtained by the principal members of the company will stimulate them even to more brilliant exertions before their new friends in the operas to be produced hereafter.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR EIGHTEEN NIGHTS will be received to-day and the following four days at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
The regular sale of secured seats for any single night will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MATINEE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
CAROZZI ZUCCHI
in her great character of Lucrezia, in Donizetti's grand opera
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
which will be produced with its great cast, including
CAROZZI ZUCCHI.
MORENSI.
G. LOTTI.
SUSINI.
WEINLICH, DUBREUL.
Conductor..........Mr. PREDIGAM
Admission to all parts of the house, on this occasion,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices, and at the principal hotels and music stores.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Open 7¼; overture 7¾.
First time this season, Mr. Hudbut's fine comedy,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Arthur Morris..........Mr. Charles Fisher.
Doctor Botherer..........Mr. John Gilbert.
Monsieur Lamouret..........Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Col. de Sabres..........Mr. Norton.
Lucednay..........Mr. Parkes.
Baptiste..........Mr. Williamson.
Joseph..........Mr. Pope.
Madame Botherer..........Miss Mary Gannon.
(originally acted by her.)
Amelia..........Miss Fanny Morant.
Concluding with the successful afterpiece,
MY WIFE'S MAID.
Messrs. Mark Smith, George Holland, Young Williamson, Misses Jane Burke, Mary Barret, Cadman and Mrs. Turing will sustain their original characters.
MONDAY—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
SATURDAY, NOV. 5, AND EVERY NIGHT
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ARTEMUS WARD WILL START THIS EVENING;
ARTEMUS WARD on board the steamship Ariel;
ARTEMUS WARD will take you to California to-night;
ARTEMUS WARD in the new State of Nevada to-night;
ARTEMUS WARD will ride with you across the desert;
ARTEMUS WARD will show you Salt Lake City;
ARTEMUS WARD will introduce you to Brigham Young;
ARTEMUS WARD will take you over the Rocky Mountains;
ARTEMUS WARD will tell you some jokes by the way;
ARTEMUS WARD will show you his pictures;
ARTEMUS WARD, every evening, at Dodworth Hall, opposite 11th-st.
Begins at 8. Seats secured from 9 till 5. The Matinée is postponed.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

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SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No 758 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE
PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $225. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—TWO NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE overstrung bass, worth $1,000 each, will be sold very low. For sweetness, power and brilliancy of tone they are unsurpassed on this continent. Apply at No. 579 Broadway, to Mr. PECK.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 WALKER-ST., New-York.
Our Company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-Forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. AND C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, at Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO FORTES IN EVERY STYLE, AT prices below competition, at the warerooms of CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 126 Broadway.

THE WAR EAGLES.

Grand Parade of the Union Clubs.

A Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting.

The City in a Blaze of Glory.

The long-expected display of the Union Clubs of this city came off last night, and was in every sense a success. At an early hour the different clubs, associations and battalions assembled at their several headquarters, and marched up to the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, where they formed by divisions in the following order: At the head of the line, the Grand Marshal and his staff, escorted by the Veteran Union Club.

The First Division—Under the command of Marshal JOHN COOPER, Jr., comprising the "Union War Eagles," of the Nineteen Ward, and the Union Associations, Lincoln and Johnson Club, the Loyal Union League, and Darling Association of the Nineteenth Ward, the "Manierre Artillery," of the Eighteenth Ward, the Yorkville Liberty Boys, Union Associations of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Seventh Wards, and "War Eagles" and Union Organizations of the Twenty-second Ward, on West Twenty-third-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Second Division—Under the command of Marshal HENRY C. PARKE, comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Sixteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, Union Association, Lincoln Artillery, and German Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Twentieth Ward Union Associations and German Club, Representatives from the Army and Navy, and the "Young Men's Republican Union," on West Twenty-second and Twenty-first-streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Third Division—Under the command of Marshal EDMUND C. LEE—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Eighteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Manhattan Union Club, "Robinson Armory" Organization, "War Eagles" and Union Associations of the Tenth Ward, on West Twentieth and Nineteenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Fourth Division—Under command of Marshal SAMUEL COX—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Twenty-first Ward, and Union Ward Associations, Union Associations of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, "War Democracy" General Committee, and Union Clubs from Hunter's Point and Astoria, on West Eighteenth and Seventeenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Fifth Division—Under command of Marshal CHAS. B. PATTICK, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifth Ward, and Union Associations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, and Brooklyn and Jersey City Union Clubs, and Eighth Ward War Eagles, on West Sixteenth and Fifteenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Sixth Division — Under command of Marshal HERMAN G. CARTER, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifteenth Ward, Union Battalion, German Unionists, and Associations of the Fifteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Associations of the Ninth Ward, Eighth Assembly District LINCOLN and JOHNSON Club, on West Fourteenth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

THE MARCH.

At a single gun the procession commenced moving, passing down Fifth-avenue to Eighth-street, up Eighth-street across Broadway and around the Cooper Institute; then down the Bowery to Grand-street, across Grand-street to Broadway, and up Broadway to Union Square. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people who greeted the procession with cheers, clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. As the procession passed the Mercantile Library and the Cooper Institute, it was greeted with the most continual applause from the hundreds of people who crowded the windows, who cheered the various Union associations and clubs, which returned the compliment with three times three and a tiger. All along the line of march skyrockets and Roman candles, and other pyrotechnics, were set off from the scores of wagons in the procession, lighting up the street for a mile and a half, and producing a magnificent effect. Among the innumerable banners and mottoes displayed were the following: "SHERIDAN whirling EARLY," "Grant that peace may come;" "Sustain our brave soldiers;" "Our country's good our only study;" "Union and Liberty;" "Freedom to all;" "Our Peace Commissioners—GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT;" "Ground your arms and submit to the authority of the Constitution of the United States, and the war will immediately cease."—A. LINCOLN; "One flag, one country, one destiny;" "Liberty and the Constitution;" "Hail to the free-born State of Nevada;" "Send me reinforcements;" "MCCLELLAN's platform—a gunboat;" "Secession Rights—the right to be hung;" "All quiet along the Potomac;" "Peace at any price played out," &c., &c. At the head of the procession was a calcium light, throwing a line of fire from one end of the line to the other. The waving of flags and banners, the strains of martial music, the booming of cannon, and the cheers of the enthusiastic multitude that lined the streets gave great animation to the scene. Windows and balconies along the route were crowded with ladies who waved their handkerchiefs. At the Metropolitan Hotel and several other public buildings along Broadway the procession was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm. There was no disturbance on the eastern route, although a dozen or more McClellan loafers, stationed at different points in the Bowery, particularly at the corner of Spring-street, did their utmost to create disturbance, by groaning at the procession and attempting to get up cheers for their gunboat hero. No notice whatever was taken of their futile attempts to make themselves miserable, the Lincoln boys answering their groans only with cheers for the Union and the Union candidates.

The procession arrived at Union-square about 10 o'clock, and after marching around the square, stationed themselves at the various stands where speeches were to be made.

At the stand immediately opposite the statue of Washington the gathering was exceedingly enthusiastic. As the different organizations filed by the platform, cheers rent the air. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander, who delivered an eloquent address. He was followed by Mr. WILLIAM PEBBLES, Mr. H. BABCOCK, and THOMAS CROWTHER, Esq.

The stand directly opposite Broadway was presided over by Col. B. L. LUDINGTON, who appealed to his auditors to be bold and vigilant in the performance of their duties. He urged them to exert the utmost of their endeavors to make sure the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and alluded to the late fraudulent attempts to cheat the soldiers out of their votes. He was followed by Mr. J. B. MCCLELAND and others.

The meeting ended with a grand pyrotechnic display, in which the names of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FELTON and ALVORD, were blazoned forth in letters of fire, the whole surmounted by the American eagle.

The procession and the mass meeting which followed were in every respect a creditable demonstration of the Union men of this city, though it would have been much larger had it not been for the fact that no less than sixteen mass meetings of the Union men were held in various parts of the city last evening. At the Cooper Institute meeting alone, where CARL SCHURZ spoke, no less than ten thousand people thronged in and about the building.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC TURN OUT.

ADDRESS BY CARL SCHURTZ.

One of the most numerous, as well as one of the most intelligent audiences ever congregated in that edifice, assembled last night at Cooper Institute. The call was for a mass meeting of the German Unionists, and was most enthusiastically responded to, the hall being densely crowded by 7 o'clock, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. About half-past 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. GOLDMARK, who nominated as President Dr. ERNEST KRACOWITZER. The Chairman responded in a few earnest remarks, cordially thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him.

ADDRESS OF CARL SCHURZ.

General CARL SCHURZ was then introduced by the Chairman. His appearance was greeted with much enthusiasm, the audience rising en masse and cheering vociferously for some moments.

The gentleman thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception which they had given him, and then remarked as follows: There are but a few days before the election, and it may be too late to offer any new views concerning the present condition of affairs, but still he did not think with the worthy chairman of this meeting, that there was no possibility of obtaining some new recruits to the Union party. He expected to see here many of the working classes, persons who had come here expecting to find free institutions and an asylum. In no country has talent and genius such a wide sphere for development as in America. This advancement and coöperation was due to our political system of organization. There was a peculiar freshness in this country, which as it were, gave life to everything that existed within it. He would speak practically. That which was best conducive to the interests of man in his political life is based upon the principle of conservatism. This was found here. The conservative element was to be found in the democratic forms of our State Governments, which are so elastic that they bend and turn themselves for every action of our minds. Every thought, every idea, could, under the beneficent influence of this system of government, find its proper sphere. Let us take a glance at the cause of a rebellion existing in this country. Turn to the Revolution. Then, as all know, not only the statesmen but the masses were against slavery: there was at that time only one feeling, and why?—because the American fought then for his own freedom, and, as a matter of course, he could not demand that another race should be enslaved. Every one will see that, if this had been carried out, and slavery kept within its proper bounds, it would never have come to this. Every foreigner who comes here to escape the oppression of the Governments of Europe must, for his own interests be against the rebellion and all those who are in its favor. [Cheers.] He hoped and trusted that there were many Democrats present, for he intended to address them specially. From his own personal experience he knew that there were many who belonged to the Democratic party who meant right, but who unfortunately follow the old leaders and are mislead by their counsel. What we want is, first the Union, and then to make it perpetual. Whoever is against having the Union is no better than a traitor, and whoever does not desire it to be a permanent one is either a fool or a rascal, and neither deserved the attention of his fellow-man. When the rebels raised their arms against us, we were compelled to enter upon the experiment of war. Then they all remembered how the Democrats with the Republicans were enthusiastic for the support of the Government, every one was eager to display his patriotism, and, in fact, persons even paid large sums of money for permission to enter the army, as the Government now pays bounties to obtain soldiers. Then the Democratic leaders argued in favor of the war, and said that their party, if it were necessary, could alone end the war, and drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico. Even such men as FERNANDO WOOD [groans] were busy raising and equipping regiments. What, then, was the cause of the change that had taken place among the members of that party? Was the war at present not the same as then? Were not the enemies the same? The Chicago platform gives us answer to this question. It says that the war is a failure, and therefore it must not be carried on any further. Suppose it were a failure; could the Democratic party guarantee us that it will bring about that which the war, as they say, was unable to do. Have not the rebels said again and again that they would never come back into the Union. That they will accept no proposals of peace unless their independence is guaranteed them. Yes, it is true the South offer you peace, but such a peace as will deprive you of all that you possess. Is this the peace that the Democratic party would wish? If the war is a failure, it is the duty of the Democratic party to make it a success. Now, is the war really a failure? If we glance back at the time when the war began, we will discover that the rebels held over 1,050,000 square miles of soil, and now they occupy scarcely 30,000. Is this a sign of failure? Let us look at the army. In the commencement the Southern army was large and powerful, so much so that the present candidate for the Presidency, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN whenever he was defeated, always said that it was owing to the overpowering numbers of the enemy's force. Now look at them. LEE, with one portion, is behind his fortifications at Richmond and does not come forth from them, and another part under HOOD is composed of guerrillas, and while those under LEE cannot move, those under HOOD will, I fear, soon find that they will not be able to move fast enough. [Laughter.] These two parts form the whole army. Is this a sign of failure? I cannot, I am sure, call the Peninsula campaign of MCCLELLAN a success; but I will say that the capture of Atlanta, New-Orleans and the operations in the Shenandoah are far from failures. But it is said that GRANT has not been successful. He would not then discuss the question, but he could say that GRANT had done what no other person had ever expected, viz: he had brought LEE to his wit's end. Every one knew how long GRANT lay before Vicksburgh, and he, nevertheless, finally captured it; so he now lays before Richmond, and while he listens calmly to the accusations of the Democrats, his plans will soon terminate in the capture of that city. [Cheers.] He could bring another authority to prove that the war was no failure. One that the Democrats would, no doubt, place credit in. JEFF. DAVIS. [Laughter.] They had heard of the speech of that gentlemen recently, when he appealed to the old men, women and children of the South to save the country, and that upon them depended its welfare. How then with all this before us can any well-meaning person say that this war has been a failure. But he did not think that the Democrats really believed what they themselves asserted in relation to the war. [Laughter.] They ask for peace under conditions which make it impossible. But the failure of the war is not the only accusation which is brought against the Union party by the Democrats. They say that it is not carried on in a proper and energetic spirit. But who assert this? Those who have always voted against replenishing the National treasury and strengthening the army. Is it not so? [Yes, yes.] But let us see what they wish to do to add to the energy of the war. They would do way with the conscription and the 200,000 negro soldiers. In other words, prevent the army from being reinforced, and also take away a portion of its strength. Is this energy? It is like depriving a man of every drop of blood that he has, in order that he may fight the better. They wish to display energy by putting MCCLELLAN in the place of GRANT. [Laughter.] No, this is no display of energy. But let the Democrats furnish men and money, and that would be a sign of energy which would not fail to lead to success. Another accusation is that the Administration has acted wrongly in the way in which it conducts the war. And they point to the confiscation act. It is well known that in war the victor can always confiscate property of his defeated enemy. It is said that it is wrong to use the negro against the south, or to set him free. The Democrats have always regarded the negro as property similar to an ox or horse. The northern army that invaded the south found a large number of slaves. What was to be done with them? Should they clothe and feed them and then give them back again to the masters. The oxen were slaughtered to furnish food for the soldiers. The horses were used to mount our cavalry; and if oxen and horses and negroes are equal property, why could we not use the negro as well as we could the cattle? [Applause.] The principal complaint urged is, that we place muskets in the negro's hands to be used against the South. Is it not a principle in war that each side should profit by all advantages which it is able to do? If we could invent rifles to carry ten miles, we would certainly be permitted to do so. The rebels have armed the Indians against us, and have even put weapons in the hands of negroes to be used against the North; and now they complain because we arm the black man against the South. Surely, what the rebels had a right to do, we also had. The principal objection urged against the Administration by the Democrats is the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. They say that it has enraged the South. He believed it. [Laughter.] GRANT and SHERMAN had also made the Southerners angry. MCCLELLAN has never done so. [Laughter.] But it is said that the emancipation of the slaves has prevented the South from returning to its allegiance to the Union. Vain argument. Were the slaves emancipated during the first year and a half of the war? and yet the South never thought of returning, and when LINCOLN issued his proclamation on the 22d of September, he gave 100 days' notice that all States that did not return to their allegiance in that time would have their slaves declared free. There was ample notice, and yet no rebel offered to take advantage of it. How groundless, then, was this accusation. Then again the Democrats say you wish to place the blacks on an equality with the whites. How can that be? Have you not asserted that the negroes are not equal to the whites? Why then do you fear that which you assert is an impossibility? If it is impossible the black can never be equal to the white, it can never take place, and if it is possible, it will surely be effected. [Applause.] The speaker continued very eloquent to refer to the situation of affairs at present, spoke of what evil results would have ensued if an armistice had taken place just before Atlanta had been taken. So it might be that if MCCLELLAN is chosen President, an armistice might be declared just as GRANT is ready to take Richmond. The speaker, after having referred to the contemptible efforts which had been made to cheat the soldier of the proper exercise of his elective franchise recently in Baltimore, concluded with an earnest appeal to all to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON at the next election.

At the conclusion of Gen. SCHURTZ's remarks, the following resolutions were presented by Mr. A. FRANK, and adopted:

In view of the state of the country and of the impending elections, the German citizens of New-York, in favor of the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of the Union, assembled in mass meeting, the 4th of November, 1864, resolve as follows:

That the public welfare makes it the bounden duty of every friend of liberty and of law to use his best efforts for the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President, and the election of ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President of the United States. (Cheers.)

That the stream of emigration into these regions was led hither exclusively by the existence of the Union of these States, and it is the duty and special interest of all adopted citizens to resist the destruction of the Government to which they have plighted their faith. * * * *

That the rebellion must be crushed not only in the defeat of its armies, but in the reorganization of the insurgent States according to the requirements of the public weal, and in the exercise of the national right of conquest over a worsted foe.

That we regard the Federal Congress as the body authorized to make these dispositions, and expect the Administration to execute the ordinances of the representatives of the people.

That the war must be conducted by war generals, and not by peace generals, according to the laws of war, and not according to platforms of peace; while traitors at home should be resisted on the principles enumerated by Gen. MCCLELLAN when he ordered the meditated treason of the Maryland Legislature to be forestalled by the arrest of its members.

That this nation can never be sufficiently grateful to the citizens who have battled for its honor and its existence in the armies and navies of the Union, who constitute the strong right hand of the President, and the bulwark of the people against the enemies North and South. [Cheers.]

That the party of the Union stands pledged, for themselves and descendants, to the faithful discharge of every dollar of the public debt.

That we hail the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland as a shining example to every loyal State in which slavery is not yet extinguished.

That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the champions of liberty abroad, especially to JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN, GASPARIN, LABOULAYE, KARL BLIND, VICTOR HUGO and GARIBALDI, as well as to the working classes of Europe, for their interest in the success of our cause, and promise in return to give our undivided support to every progressive effort, wherever made.

* * * * *

That we regard with abhorrence the frauds upon the ballot-box perpetrated by the enemies of the country, and behold in these machinations the fitting termination of a party which has always borne a false name and lived on false pretences, and now expires in the meshes of its foulest conspiracy. [Loud cheers.]

The meeting was a great success, and the arrangements throughout were admirable, reflecting much credit on the Committee of Arrangements: Prof. Kœrner, Sixtus L. Kapff, Theodore Wehle, A. Frank, Benj. Lehmaire, Louis Durr, and Dr. J. Goldmark.

THE LOYAL LADIES.

Grand Meeting at the Church of the Messiah.

THEY INDORSE THE UNION NOMINATIONS.

A grand meeting of the loyal women was held last evening at the Church of the Messiah, under the auspices of the Young men's Union Club. At an early hour the Church was filled to its utmost, with one of the most respectable audiences ever gathered within its walls. Ladies of education and refinement who understanding the great questions and principles at issue, gathered together to indorse by their presence the actions of the Union party, who are working for the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is utterly and entirely extinguished. About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President of the Young men's Union Club, who introduced as Chairman of the meeting WM. CURTIS NOYES.

Mr. NOYES carefully reviewed the civil and military career of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and its utter failure, spoke of the great and important successes of the Union army since Gen. GRANT had been in command. He then carefully compared the Baltimore and Chicago platforms, and plainly showed to every thinking man and woman, how superior in every respect the Baltimore platform was to the miserable peace concern patched up at Chicago. The way to peace, he believed, was not through conventions nor armistices, but through shot and shell. He closed by paying a glowing tribute to the noble soldiers now in the field fighting for their country's flag and honor. The Chairman next introduced

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

who was greeted with great applause and three hearty cheers. He accepted the applause as given to the great cause for which they were working. Said he was taken entirely by surprise, as he had come with the intention to listen, and not to speak. To-morrow (to-day,) he intended speaking at Cooper Institute, and would then explain his views on the great questions which are now of such great and vital interest to all American citizens. He had often heard the remark made that clergymen and women had nothing to do with politics, but such remarks were generally made by parties whose views and politics were acceptable to neither clergymen nor women. The women of the Revolution had taken a noble stand and greatly assisted their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in that great struggle for liberty, and he was glad to see that the women of the present day, emulating the grand examples of their mothers, were assisting their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in the same glorious cause, the cause of Union and right against disunion and slavery. This war was strictly a war of self-defence against slave masters who long cherished a hatred against this Government, at last made an opportunity to strike a blow which they intended should be fatal. This was a war of the greatest possible importance, he believed the spirit of patriotism burned as brightly in the hearts of the women as it did in the hearts of men, and he believed that through their influence they would prove it at the polls. We are now fighting a great battle, not only for liberty, but for the liberty of all mankind. The scripture said, Blessed are the peacemakers, and he fully revered the words—but how was peace to be obtained? Only by the suppression of the rebellion, and the extirpation of its causes. The question now at issue is: Are you for rebellion, or are you for your country? All discussion of candidates is superfluous. There were criticisms on both sides. If Mr. LINCOLN was slow, surely MCCLELLAN was slower. If Mr. LINCOLN had imprisoned persons, Gen. MCCLELLAN had imprisoned an entire Legislature. The question was now above the mere question of men, it was the question of saving our country. There were but two parties—the one the party of the country, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN as its chief and liberty as its watchword; the other the cause of disunion, with JEFF. DAVIS at its head and slavery as its watchword, between these two every one must choose. Under Republican rule many great advantages had been secured to the country. The Pacific Railroad had been established and set on foot, Agricultural Colleges had been commenced, and the largest armies ever known in the world. The Republican party could not stop. It must go an until it established peace on the great principle of giving proper rights to all human beings. For a pure Democrocy founded on human rights he had a sincere respect, but for a Democracy founded on slavery he had no respect; and that was the kind of Democracy the people were called upon to sustain. It was under such a Democracy, and under JAMES BUCHANAN, this war was commenced. Look, said he, among the rebels, and see how many of them are this kind of Democrats. JEFF. DAVIS, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, and the entire cabinet. SLIDELL and MASON, werr also of this stripe and HOOD and BEAUREGARD and many other rebel Generals, who, educated at the expense of the people were now in open arms against their country. Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, BUTLER, BURNSIDE and many other brave officers who had distinguished themselves upon the field, had thrown off the shackles of the Democratic party and come out in favor of their country. Within the past few days a new feature had been discovered, viz., an attempt to cheat the soldiers who were baring their breasts to the enemy, and risking their lives for their country's sake out of their votes. This was a crime so loathsome and execrable that human language could not describe it. The cause of all this could be directly traced to slavery, a cause which, to further its own ends, would stop at nothing until it was entirely abolished. The chairman then introduced

REV. DR. BELLOWS,

who, after paying a very beautiful compliment to the loyal ladies of the country, said it was a solemn thing to see so many loyal women assembled on the very brink of an elhction, not to hear speeches, nor music, but to lend their voices and exertions in aid of this great cause. Our nobly army had suffered greatly, but our patriotic women had also suffered greatly, they had freely given their sons and husbands to fight, and if need be, die in the great cause of freedom. Much noble and heroic suffering had been endured by the gallant soldiers upon the battle-field, but the home agonies and home sacrifices were known only to God and to the sufferers. He closed by praying the women of the North, who were the power behind the throne, and greater than the throne itself, to send every man to the polls on the eighth of November, make him vote, and see that he voted right.

After hearty cheers by the male portion of the audience, for LINCOLN and the loyal ladies, the meeting adjourned.

The Election on Tuesday—Preparations of the Police to Preserve Order.

It is not believed by the Commissioners of Police that any serious disturbances will take place on the day of the coming election, but unusual precaution will be taken by President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY to preserve order and prevent disorderly conduct. The entire available force of the Metropolitan Police will be on duty. Extra men will be stationed at the polls in each district. Reserves will be held in readiness at every station-house with conveyances to transport the men to any point with great rapidity. In all dangerous districts an extra reserve force will be kept. Strong patrol parties will traverse the streets in every direction during the day, and with these preparations, the large force at the disposal of the Commissioners and the determination to keep the peace of the city at all hazards, it will be a dangerous proceeding to attempt a riot. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are also empowered to call out the militia should their services be required; but the necessity for such a call is not anticipated. The idea of closing the factories and stores on election day, which has been discussed by some, is not considered a good move. Every employer will certainly allow his men a chance to vote, but giving them the entire day to be devoted to idleness would not be conducive to the quiet of the city. At any rate, timid people may dismiss any fears of riot or bloodshed on the eighth of November. The police will be on the alert, and are competent to protect the metropolis, for, after all, the proportion of disorderly-disposed persons will be very small compared with the great mass of order-loving, law-biding citizens.

Great Union Meeting in Bridgeport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Friday, Nov. 4.

One of the most enthusiastic Union meetings ever held in this city is now in progress. Gov. Buckingham, Hon. J. J. Couch, Charlton T. Lewis and Hon. J. F. Trumball are the speakers. The Hall is packed to overflowing. The Copperheads are disheartened, the oment are all in our favor. Victory Nov. 8th.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.—The remains of a female infant were found, yesterday, in Madison-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, wrapped in a shirt. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, and Deputy Coroner ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination, which showed that the child was fully developed when born, and that death must have ensued from hemorrhage from the umbilical cord. Nothing concerning the child could be learned. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above-stated.

For County Clerk.

JAMES M. THOMSON, one of the most indefatigable, earnest and thoroughgoing Union men in the city, is the Union candidate for County Clerk. He is well known to the public as possessing all the business qualifications for the office, is a man of fine personal character, and of great popularity. Strong efforts are being made to elect him, and as he comes on to the course with two candidates against him, his chances are bright. He should be elected, and can be, if the efforts be unflagging for him until the close of the polls.

Military Migration.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 4.

The city is crowded with soldiers and civilians seeking transportation north. The Northern Central Railroad, last night and this morning, was unable to accommodate the crowds who sought passage by this route, and some 300 persons were left.

No preference is shown to civilians over soldiers. Gen. REYNOLDS, of Gov. CURTIN's staff, laid over here 24 hours from this cause.

The Eighty-second, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all of Philadelphia, composing one of the fighting brigades of the old Sixth Corps, arrived here last night and this morning from SHERIDAN's triumphant army, and proceeded on their way home, where they are ordered to report.

Capture of the Gunboat Undine by the Rebels—Movements of Hood and Forrest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The gunboat *Undine*, one of the poorest of her class, was captured by the rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, on Sunday night.

Twenty deserters from Fort Herman reached Paducah on Monday and reported that Gens. Forrest, Buford, Chalmers and Bell, were concentrating their forces, and that they have fourteen cannon besides the gunboat *Undine*.

Orders from Gens. HOOD and FORREST were read to he troops, saying that HOOD was marching North and would cross the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, while FORREST attacked Johnsonville.

The War in Missouri—The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. A. J. SMITH arrived last night.

SMITH's infantry is moving eastward, one column on the north side and another on the south side of the Missouri River, with instructions to clear the country of guerrillas.

Advices from the Upper Missouri say that Gen. SULLY and his command are at Sioux City. Gen. SULLY left his Adjutant, Capt. PACE, at Fort Sully to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Sioux, several chiefs being there for that purpose.

A private dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that our troops whipped PRICE again at Newtonia, Newton County, Mo., date not given. We now hold the town, and the rebels are retreating into Arkansas.

Gen. RAWLINGS, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, arrived here last night.

Political Disturbance in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 1.

A disturbance took place to-night at the hall of the Maryland Institute, on the occasion of the meeting of the friends of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey; RICHARD VAUGHAN and WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia; WM. SCHLEY, of Baltimore, and others, were announced to address the meeting. The hall was crowded. Shortly after the meeting was organized, and while a speaker was denouncing President LINCOLN, some one in the crowd proposed cheers for LINCOLN, when he was knocked down, and a scuffle took place. Loud shouts and vociferous cheers for LINCOLN followed, when there was a rush for the doors, the crowd clambering over chairs and benches in great confusion. So far as is known no one was injured, except that some were slightly bruised by falling over the benches. When the platform was vacated, some parties clambered upon it, raising a flag and proposing three cheers for LINCOLN, JOHNSON and the Union. In a few minutes the hall was emptied and quiet was restored.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *John L. Stevens*, from Mazatlan Oct. 25, has arrived with $130,000 in treasure.

Several prominent Mexicans came by her, having left Mazatlan in anticipation of the speedy capture of the place by the French fleet. Nearly everybody at Mazatlan appeared desirous that the French would soon arrive and make an end of the rule of the different chieftains successively impoverishing the people by forced contributions.

The principal French force in Western Mexico was understood to be marching toward Chihuahua, the last stronghold of JUAREZ and ORTEGA.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama with $726,000 in treasure for England, and $367,000 for New-York.

Among her passengers are Judge FIELD, Ex-Senator LATHAN and Government Agent THOMAS BROWN, who goes to Washington to report the result of his investigations of affairs in the San Francisco Custom-house.

Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 4.

Several buildings in the vicinity of the passenger and railroad depots were destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of more than $75,000. Among the sufferers are: Lewis Downing & Sons; Haynes & Baker; J. L. Jackson; Dearborn & Co.; B. F. Danckle and others. The stable of the Elm House was also destroyed. The property was mostly insured.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gens. Marmaduke and Cabel and Four Rebel Colonels Sent to Johnson's Island.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 4.

Major-Gen. MARMADUKE, Brig.-Gen. CABEL and four rebel Colonels, captured by Gen. PLEASONTON at the battle of Osage, left here yesterday for Johnson's Island.

Six to eight inches of snow fell here yesterday.

From Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

"The situation of affairs remains unchanged, and the men are making themselves comfortable by building log houses.

A severe storm set in yesterday morning and still continues, making traveling anything but pleasant."

Message from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Complaint has been made to me that a serious annoyance is caused by the large vans covered with advertisements, that perambulate the streets, blocking up the thoroughfares and frightening the horses. I would respectfully suggest the passage of an ordinance to prevent this nuisance, and submit the annexed draft for the consideration of your honorable body.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE SIZE OF ADVERTISING CARS AND VANS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to drive through the streets or public places of the City of New York any car, van or vehicle drawn by one or more horses on which any device, showbill or placard, printed or painted, shall be displayed, of a greater size than six feet in height, six feet in width and twelve feet in length; nor shall any car, van or vehicle for advertising purposes of greater size than as above prescribed stand on the streets or public places of said city, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, to be collected of the owner or owners, or of the driver of such car, van or vehicle, that shall be so drawn, or shall stand as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Seventeenth U. S. Infantry and Politics.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION 17TH U. S. INFANTRY, FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was informed yesterday that a late issue of the *News* (my informant did not know of what date) contained an article which stated that the Seventeenth United States Infantry, lately returned from the field, was altogether in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN for President. Such a statement was wholly unauthorized, and the facts are just the reverse. All the officers present with the command, and, I believe, most of the privates, are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN. If you think the statement in the paper which I refer to worthy of notice, you can make any use of this note you think fit.

Yours respectfully,
J. P. WALES,
Captain Seventeenth United States Infantry, Commanding.

Go Home.

KEENE, N. H., Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do us the favor to give a call for all absent New-Hampshire voters to come home and vote? Their presence will be greatly needed. The Democrats are working hard, secretly, and will commit all the fraud they can with impunity.

Truly yours, P.

[NOTE.—The above idea has an application to voters of all States who are away from home.—ED. TIMES.]

The Two Platforms.

RECAPITULATION.

Baltimore.	*Chicago.*
A vigorous prosecution of the war.	A vigorous persecution of the Administration.

SOLDIER, KEARNY's Old Division.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach his second discourse on "Our National Crisis," in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, on Sunday evening.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold....	239	500	M. S. & N. I........	74⅝
70,000	do............	238½	100	do..........b3	74⅝
15,000	do............	238¾	200	do............	74½
60,000	do............	238¼	100	do..........b3	74⅝
40,000	do............	238	100	do............	74
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	40¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	128¼
10,000	do............	40	100	do............	128½
100	N. Y. Central....	127½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	101½
100	do.........s30	127	200	Chi. & N. W. R...	45
100	Erie R..........	101½	100	do............	44¾
600	do............	101¼	100	do..........b3	44⅞
700	do............	101½	100	do..........b3	45
400	do..........b3	101½	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr..b3	82
300	do............	101	100	do............	82
100	do..........b3	108½	200	P. F. W. & C.....	104½
300	do............	108¼	200	do.........s3	104½
500	do............	108½	100	Canton Co.........	34¼
300	Hudson R. R...b10	122	100	Mar. Min. Co...b3	36¾
2400	Reading R.......	136	200	do............	36½
200	do.........s3	135⅞			

After the "call," stocks yielded, and Gold sold as low as 236½, at which price it stood at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Grape Culture in France and Germany; How to Eat Them; A Universal Language; Home Education; How to Manage Children; Work and Wages; Mind and Body; Power of the Imagination; Put to Death through Fear Alone, &c., in November number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, by first post.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

During the past two weeks, the house of Henry Sandford, of Adams' Express; the house of Charles Carvill, Barclay-street; the house of Joseph Hoyt, Spruce-street; the house of Henry Baylis, Warren-street; the house of D. S. Brooks, of Brooks Brothers, Broadway; the house of John T. Wareing, Yonkers; two houses in Bridgeport; two in Stamford, Conn.; one in Portchester and one in Astoria, in which was $30,000 at the time, were broken open by burglars, but saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which in six years has not been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 253 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applicatons for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

No candidate can expect to be elected unless he indorses the excellence of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—T. H. O'Connor, wife and 5 children, F. Tuthill, wife and child, Mrs. M. T. Wiggins, G. Kaindler, John Ferguson, Henry Beatty, D. Smith, R. Dexter, A. H. Knight, Mrs. T. C. Sullivan, Miss M. Crowe, Mrs. L. M. H. Gifford and child, Col. F. J. Leppitt and child, E. Danforth, wife and 2 children, Marsh C. Fowler, Capt. E. M. Chadwick, R. H. Newton, wife and child, E. Walter, Mrs. J. S. Berry and daughter, J. R. Roche, wife and child, C. Clark, H. A. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. A. Barkaloo and child, Z. E. Elkins, M. V. Gardener and wife, B. D. Forrest, J. S. Gray, H. J. Crow, J. S. Snyder, J. Dickerman, wife and 2 children, A. Kaufmann and child, B. G. Bachelder, M. Rosken and wife, M. Goldstone, A. Mayer, P. J. Nathan, J. F. Stuart, E. Bloomingdale, Mrs. M. A. Venables, C. H. Williams and wife, M. D. Wand and wife, Mrs. M. H. Daly and children, Henry Kendall, E. Manasse, H. Brock, F. W. Wilkinson and wife, J. R. Parsons, Jos. Combs, F. H. Flood, Wm. S. Strong, R. Gastro, V. Olano, Mr. Wise and wife, Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Paine, Mrs. Bromley and daughter, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Newton.

In U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, from Aspinwall—Rear Admiral C. H. Bell, late in command of the Pacific Squadron; J. C. Eldredge, late fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron; Acting Master C. A. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets.. 10 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 21 | Gov. Island...12 10 | Hell Gate.. 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Illinois, Baxter, Fortress Monroe; City of Cork, (Br.) Tibbett, Liverpool, John D. Dale; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Ships Argonaut, Schultze, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; John Clark, Latourtan, Baltimore, H. P. & H. H. Thompson; Panther, Lathrop, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley, (cleared Nov. 3, and reported by mistake for Boston; Lillian, (Br.,) ——, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados; Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Chilton, (Br.,) Flynn, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Maria, (Br.,) Killam, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Christiana, (Meckl.,) Negaar, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. P. Minturn, (Br.,) Buck, Bremen, G. Messing; A. L. Peck, (Br.,) Carter, Leghorn, A. Smithers & Co.; Bogota, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Chilton, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, Gaspe, Geo. F. Bulley.

Schooners John Gilpin, Gerity, Port Royal, S. P. Godwin; Martha Nickels, Small, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Ceresco, Smith, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; R. C. Russell, Wing, Snow Hill; David Campbell, (Br.) Leonard, West Island, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Anna, Gibbs, Baltimore, Dayton & Baker; Kate Scranton, Dayton, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Dragon, (Dan.,) Pedersen, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; E. S. Downing, De Waters, Port Royal, E. A. & S. W. Hopkins; Rosalie, (Br.,) Hall, Nassau, J. Douglass.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, S. D. Trenchard, Aspinwall Oct. 26.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Oct. with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Harting, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 211 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Experienced heavy westerly weather.

Bark Helen Augusta, (of Turks Island,) Gray, Port-au-Prince 24 ds., with logwood and cotton to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of Barbados,) Hamfield, Para Oct 1, and the river 3d, with rubber, nuts, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Had very heavy gales from W. S. W. to N. W. and N.; carried away mainboom and gaff; lost one man overboard, but got him on board again. Oct. 30, spoke U. S. gunboat San Jacinto, cruising.

Brig Kennebec, (Br.,) Lilly, Glace Bay, C.B., 20 ds., with coal to Brockway & Baker. Lost and split sails, stove boat, and is leaking.

Brig Jeannette Rouline, (Hol.,) Hocksema, Rio Grande de Sul 88 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to T. Eadmond.

Schr. Antelope, (of Turks Island,) Dobson, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to Hargous & Co. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong gales from N. to S. W. 3d inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 74, was spoken by the rebel privateer Olustee, who put on board the masters and crews of three vessels she had destroyed, and whom we brought to this port.

Schr. Marie, (Fr.,) Nillard, Martinique 29 ds., with sugar to F. Cousinery & Co. Oct. 16, lat. 14 05, lon. 59 22, saw bark Brothers.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Slocum, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Lizzie Guptill, Guptill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Joseph Henderson, Crowell, Harwich, fish.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Sailed.

Nov. 3—Steamers City of Bath, City of Richmond, New-Jersey, Cassandra, Gelmar, Matamoras, Champion, Hudson.

Ships J. P. Wheeler, S. Rowland.

Bark Quickstep.

Brigs Canning, Hermann, Eliza Thompson, Persia.

Schooners Wm. Hunter, Elizabeth, J. P. Auger, N. H. Borden, Fort Monroe, A. R. Coyle.

Nov. 4—Steamer North Star, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The ship St. Peter, from Pensacola; bark Pleides, for Port Royal; three brigs and four barks, one of the latter deeply laden, were all in the bay at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, coming up. The bark Charles Grum, from Falmouth, was off Bombay Hook yesterday at noon.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—Arr. steamer Franconia, from Halifax; ships Mayflower, New-Orleans; John Sidney, do.; barks Mecosta, Inagua; Jane, Williams, Havana; brigs Monte Cristo, Bickford, Port Praya; Mechanic, Hutchinson, Matanzas; Aquidneck, Bigley, New-Orleans.

Also arr. schrs. Angler, Port-au-Prince; New-York, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4—Arr. bark Linda Stewart, St. Jago de Cuba; brig Clita, Halifax. Cld. brig Watch Witch, for St. John, P. R.; Richard & Touly, Boston; schrs. Clara Crowell, do.; Arctic, New-York; Forward, Fortune Island.

Also arr. schr. Silver Cloud, from San Andrews. Below, bark Isabella C. Jones, New-York.

BANGOR, Nov. 4—Cld. ship Contest, for Valparaiso; brig Cosanas, for Castlelamare.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—Arr. bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Port Royal; A. F. Larrabee, Providence.

Also arr. bark Kimball, Pensacola; brigs Itasca, New-Orleans; Hattie Ross, St. Martins.

PORTLAND, Nov. 3—Cld. ship Edwards, Watson, Plymouth.

Arr. brigs Young Republic, Matanzas; Snow Bird, Cardenas.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 22, steamer Costa, Tinklepaugh, New-York. Cld. Oct. 18, brigs J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Philadelphia; Lizzie, Bernard, Cuba; 20th, Caroline, Searle, New-York.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Oct. 2, C. B. Truitt, San Francisco; Atacama, California; A. Ramos, California.

At Para, Oct. 1, brigs Julian, Volant and Salinas, waiting cargo.

PETROLEUM

ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.......................$2,000,000

100,000 Shares, at $20 Each.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full-paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expenses of the Association. The property secured for the company consists of about 7,000 acres, all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Spring Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Virginia, about twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road, and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River, by the railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of the property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonuses, for leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on these lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the Shareholders' Committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of

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PAR VALUE $20 PER SHARE.

$40,000.

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